

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Thursday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Friday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Saturday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Sunday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Thursday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Friday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Saturday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18). Sunday: Partly cloudy, 62-64 (17-18).

## Defenses At Saigon Shored Up

### Troops on Move, F-52s Strike foe

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP).—The U.S. command today ordered the 33 bombing campaign in the Saigon region stepped up to counter Communist plans for a wave of attacks to influence the U.S. presidential election next month, senior officials said.

The command disclosed in a delayed report that three American helicopters supporting South Vietnamese troops were hit by ground fire within an hour of each other Monday near the district town of Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon.

Two of the helicopters, lightly damaged, returned safely to their bases, but the third was destroyed in a crash-landing, the command said. It reported that three American soldiers were wounded in the three incidents.

In Washington, the Pentagon acknowledged today that the controversial F-111 fighter-bombers were pulled from combat after an unexplained disappearance of one of the planes on a mission Tuesday, but said the jets returned to action today.

Spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said a formal announcement of the air strikes over North Vietnam in which F-111s participated could be made later by the U.S. command in Saigon.

Weather Problem Noted

Mr. Friedhelm acknowledged that the \$9-million, swing-wing planes "did not fly combat sorties for a couple of days there, between Thursday and today. That was the problem, but he added that he didn't know if Gen. John Vogel, U.S. Air Force commander in Vietnam, "had other reasons for it."

The F-111s were recently sent back to the war zone, four days after they had been pulled out of Vietnam following mechanical troubles, the crash of one and the disappearance of two.

Following the Washington report, a U.S. command spokesman acknowledged that the F-111s did return to combat but added that he had no immediate report on their mission.

Over North Vietnam, Typhoon Ursula sharply curtailed U.S. air strikes, military sources said.

The U.S. command reported only 20 fighter-bomber strikes yesterday over the North.

The typhoon also dropped bombs on five South Vietnamese provinces to the north and south of Da Nang below the Demilitarized Zone, virtually bringing allied military operations in the northern region to a halt.

Senior U.S. officials in Saigon reported today that South Vietnamese field commanders have shifted their forces closer to the DMZ to defend major installations in the area. The installations include the big bases at Ben Hoa and Long Binh, where hundreds of American support troops and airmen are still stationed.

These officials said chances of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER—South Vietnam's Nguyen Van Thieu praying in the bombed-out La Vang Cathedral near the city of Quang Tri. Picture was made by an army photographer during the president's tour of the northern area last month and made available in New York Tuesday.

## 72 Senators Back Move

## Senate Will Block Trade Pact If Russia Keeps 'Diploma Tax'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—The Senate voted today to block passage of the Soviet-American trade agreement unless Moscow rescinds the expensive "diploma tax" levied on Jews and others seeking to emigrate to Israel and elsewhere.

Seventy-two senators joined Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., in introducing an amendment that could effectively bar implementation of key elements in the proposed accord and slow the momentum for further improvement in relations between the two countries.

Commerce and State Department officials, led by Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson, have been negotiating intensely for the past two weeks with Soviet officials here on the over-all trade agreement and two companion measures.

These are the settlement of Russia's World War II Lend-Lease debts and a maritime accord opening up ports in each country to the other's shipping, and guaranteeing that Soviet and American ships would each have at least one-third of future cargo traffic between the two nations.

In a letter sent each senator two days ago, Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare, called the testing program "the worst outcome of all" to a welfare debate which has confronted Congress since 1965.

It was in August of that year that President Nixon denounced the existing system of aid for dependent children as a "mess" and called for change in the Senate.

He said the measure was "a clear signal to the Soviet Union as to the attitude of Congress on legislation the Russians are interested in."

Publicly, both the White House and the State Department have opposed congressional efforts to link the Jewish question to the trade agreement. But Sen. Jackson said he understood that the administration would not oppose the measure.

Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State William F. Rogers have told Jewish groups that they thought "quiet diplomacy" would be more effective in seeking the end to the "diploma tax" than public polemics.

Legislation providing a special tax credit to parents and others who are paying tuition to private primary and secondary schools was approved yesterday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Bonn Bars Palestine Societies

### Two Units Banned In Security Move

By David Binder

BONN, Oct. 4.—West Germany announced today that it has banned two Palestinian organizations on the ground that they threatened violence in the country.

The prohibiting of the General Union of Palestinian Students, with 800 listed members, and the General Union of Palestinian Workers, with 1,000 members, was disclosed by Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

It was one of a series of increasingly severe measures taken to control Arabs residing here.

Guerrillas said to have left the south of Lebanon. Page 4.

since the Sept. 5 massacre in Munich in which eight Jewish members of the Israeli Olympic team.

Mr. Genscher disclosed that "well under 100 Arabs" have been expelled from West Germany since the killings on suspicion of having links with Palestinian terrorists, and that 1,980 Arab travelers have been turned back at West German border crossing points either for lack of proper papers or on suspicion of having undesirable connections.

50,000 in Country

There are 50,000 legally registered Arabs living and working in West Germany. It is believed that 10,000 more are residing here without having registered with the proper authorities.

Among those expelled in the last four weeks was Abdullah Hassan Yous el-Faraj, the 30-year-old chief of the Palestinian Student Union.

He was one of eight Arabs taken into custody and expelled Sept. 27. "The interior minister of the State of Hesse, Hanns Heinz Bielefeld, said this week that state police had found five radio devices, rebuilt to serve as bomb detonators, in his dwelling in Langen, near Frankfurt.

Mr. Bielefeld also reported that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Set After Elections

## Nixon, Gromyko Firm Plans For Brezhnev Visit to U.S.

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—Plans for Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev to visit the United States next spring were reaffirmed in talks Monday between President Nixon and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, American sources confirmed today.

The Brezhnev visit plans, first reported during the Moscow summit conference in May, are based on the assumption that President Nixon will win reelection. For that reason, neither side is expected to make an official announcement of the trip until after Election Day, Nov. 7.

President Nixon officially invited the top three Soviet leaders to visit the United States. Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Soviet sources said at that time that the first visit most probably would be made by Mr. Brezhnev, rather than all three.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, without directly discussing the Nixon-Gromyko talk about a Brezhnev visit, recalled, in response to questions, the President's invitation and said that "details for that visit are still in the process of being worked out."

Mr. Ziegler also said that Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev will arrive in Washington "in the very near future" for the expected completion of a far-reaching break-up of IBM—something the company is unlikely to consent to.

Thomas D. Barr, counsel for IBM, asked Assistant Attorney General Kauper for the Friday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Harold Wilson, addressing Labor party conference.

## Charged Computer Monopoly

## IBM, Justice Dept. to Explore Settling 1969 Anti-Trust Suit

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP).—International Business Machines Corp. and government anti-trust lawyers will meet at the Justice Department today to explore the possibility of settling a 3 1/2-year-old suit that accuses IBM of monopolizing the multi-billion-dollar computer industry.

The suit, which the department refused to discuss—is one of the biggest anti-monopoly actions ever brought by the government and, sources say, is the most important such action now pending.

If there is to be a consent decree to end the suit, the terms probably would not be worked out and disclosed until after the Nov. 7 election.

A pre-election settlement could have an explosive political potential, as was demonstrated early this year by the uproar over the settlement of the government's anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Meetings looking toward a possible settlement decree traditionally have been private. But in the wake of the ITT flap, Sen. John V. Tunney, D. Calif., introduced a bill to open such conferences to the public.

If the meeting on Friday fails to lead to genuine progress toward a settlement, the Justice Department is under a court order to disclose in advance of a trial what remedy it wants should it win.

"I want a careful, well thought-out, workmanlike job, letting this court know exactly what you want should you prevail against IBM," U.S. District Judge David N. Edelstein told Raymond M. Carlson of the department's Anti-Trust Division at a pre-trial conference on Sept. 28.

"We have already spent many months on that project... and we will have that for your honor on Oct. 15," Mr. Carlson responded.

The government suit is vague on the crucial issue of remedy, saying only that the department seeks "divorcement, divestiture and reorganization" as the court would deem necessary. Advisers to the new chief of the Anti-Trust Division, Thomas E. Kauper, are understood to favor a far-reaching break-up of IBM—something the company is unlikely to consent to.

Thomas D. Barr, counsel for IBM, asked Assistant Attorney General Kauper for the Friday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Labor Supports Wilson Quest for New EEC Deal

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Opposition leader Harold Wilson today won clear Labor party support for his policies on the European Economic Community, thereby pointing the way to an end of its fighting on the party's most divisive issue.

Facing a crisis threatening his leadership of the party, Mr. Wilson persuaded Labor's 71st annual conference to pass by almost a two-to-one ratio a leadership statement reaffirming the party's official line on the EEC. This calls for renegotiation of the terms accepted by Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government for Britain's entry into the EEC next Jan. 1.

But the vote avoided the alternative feared by party leaders—an outright rejection of entry. Mr. Wilson in effect today put his reputation on the block and won his gamble. The vote for the leadership's middle-way policy was 3,407,000 in favor and 1,802,000 against. There are 1,200 delegates at the conference but leaders of the big labor unions vote in the name of all their members.

A militant left-wing resolution submitted by Britain's second largest union, the Amalgamated Engineers, was narrowly defeated, by 3,076,000 votes to 2,889,000. This called for rejection of British entry on any terms.

Many conference observers felt that Mr. Wilson's passionate address in the Common Market debate had significantly influenced voting patterns.

Stiff Conditions Endorsed

A resolution setting stiff conditions for British entry was passed by 3,325,000 votes to 2,867,000.

This resolution poses conditions for British entry that the EEC could not accept—including the abandonment of the community's common agricultural policy. But conference observers were confident that today's proceedings would leave a future Labor government free to try to maintain British membership while it sought a better deal for Britain in the EEC.

Mr. Wilson today attacked the president of the EEC Executive Commission, Sicco Mansholt, for saying that a future British Labor government would not be able to renegotiate Britain's entry terms.

Mr. Wilson told Labor party delegates that there had been "clumsy attempts from outside the conference and the hall to condition this debate."

He referred to a statement made by Mr. Mansholt in Brussels yesterday that Britain would never be able to renegotiate the entry terms agreed to by the Conservative government of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Wilson added: "As a matter of procedure, this comment will not be dictated by an international civil servant, however distinguished."

"Mr. Mansholt is vice-president (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Italy Doctors on Strike At State Hospitals

ROME, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Italy's 2,000 state hospitals were struck again today by 15,000 doctors and their assistants. It was their second three-day strike within a week.

Only intensive therapy courses and urgent casualty and surgical cases are unaffected by the strike. The doctors are protesting about the terms of a five-year-old hospital reform law which instituted proficiency examinations for all hospital doctors. They fear that when the tests get under way some of them may lose their jobs despite many years of hospital work.

Mr. Mansholt is vice-president (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Pope, Heath Agree on Need To Bolster Ulster Moderates

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain discussed ways to end violence in Northern Ireland, in a cordial but inconclusive meeting today.

The head of the Roman Catholic Church and the British government's leader reportedly agreed that moderate elements in Ulster must be strengthened.

A mood of disillusionment over what could and could not be done in the near future to cool passions in Northern Ireland was apparent in brief formal addresses that Pope Paul and Mr. Heath exchanged following a 40-minute private talk.

The Pope said it was his "prayerful hope that peace in justice may soon be established in Northern Ireland."

"We trust that whatever obstacles hinder the solution of the present problem will speedily be eliminated. We extend our good wishes to all those authorities who are sincerely and patiently trying to solve this problem without violence and in a peaceful, just and fair way."

Pope Paul's rather bland remarks could be interpreted as a cautious endorsement of efforts to bring about four-way talks by the British and Irish governments at the Catholic and Protestant communities in Ulster.

The prime minister said that "it remains our firm purpose to work for the ending of the violence in Northern Ireland" and for the establishment there of the "peace and justice for which our people pray."

Mr. Heath added: "The power of political leaders in our democratic society is of course severely limited. We can do certain things. We can try to set certain changes in motion—but in the end we return to the responsibility of the individual and of the family."



William Craig

## Bullets Miss Protestants' Ulster Chief

BELFAST, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The main leader of Northern Ireland's militant Protestants escaped an assassination attempt today.

William Craig, 47, leader of the right-wing Ulster Vanguard Movement, escaped unhurt when would-be assassins fired three bullets into his car.

Shaken, he told police he was driving alone on a small country lane near Lisburn, eight miles south of Belfast, when a car behind him sped up to pass. The dark car, driven by a man with a woman in the passenger's seat, pulled level.

Then, Mr. Craig said, a gun was pushed through the window and opened fire. Mr. Craig swerved and stopped. The attackers' car sped away.

Three bullets smashed into the car, two through a front fender and the third through the trunk. "The rear seat hadn't stopped one of the bullets it would probably have got me," Mr. Craig said.

IRA Is Accused

"I am very lucky—I know that," Mr. Craig said. He said he was convinced the attempt on his life was made by the Irish Republican Army.

"I don't know what they wanted—whether to kill a loyalist leader or produce a loyalist backlash," he said. "Obviously somebody is trying pretty desperately to escalate the situation. There have been signs that they are trying to bring out the two religious communities at each other's throats."

Mr. Craig said the attempt on his life would not deter him from further activity.

"If somebody doesn't make an effort to stop what is going on in this country it would be a nightmare to live," he said.

William Whitelaw, Britain's ad- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## J.S. Welfare Reform Shelved; Tests of Plans Set Until 1980

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Senate voted today to shelve all proposed welfare reform plans and retain the current system until the next Congress meets in 1980.

Deeply divided, unable to agree on a solution to the welfare problem, the Senate voted last week to shelve the plans for four years.

With time taken to shelve the plans, carry them out for four years, evaluate the results, and then re-introduce the plans, the current system will remain in effect at least until 1977 and perhaps until 1980.

Yesterday, the Senate turned down, 53 to 34, a liberal-backed solution to the welfare problem, which would have guaranteed every family employed or 100-150 a basic minimum income.

In other congressional action, the House returned again yesterday to seek a compromise with the Senate on minimum wage legislation, drawing prospects for any increase in the \$1.50 hourly rate this year.

The Democratic managers of the bill said the 100-150 vote against going to conference with the Senate would kill the bill, but the Republicans and Senate Democrats leading the opposition said a compromise was still possible.

Legislation providing a special tax credit to parents and others who are paying tuition to private primary and secondary schools was approved yesterday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

issinger Aide sees Thieu Again

SAIGON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A senior U.S. official, who met again with President Nguyen Van Thieu this morning at a round-table discussion, said it also included the top members of the cabinet, according to American Embassy sources.

Sen. Hale, who is deputy to Henry A. Kissinger, President's National Security Adviser, arrived here Sunday and left for Saigon Monday. He left for the meeting today to return to the United States.

The meetings were said to have included a review of the military situation here and also of the recent peace talks developments.

## 132-Pound Load Of Heroin Seized On Ship in Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—American, Brazilian and Argentine narcotics agents found 132 pounds of heroin wrapped in a sheepskin in the hold of an American freighter today.

The three-country raid by two American, three Argentine and four Brazilian narcotics agents uncovered what was suspected of being pure heroin in five huge bundles.

They came aboard the ship not looking for heroin, but for three tons of cocaine that the informant said was aboard the Moore-McCormack Line's Moracaitan.



British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Pope Paul at Vatican meeting yesterday.



## Government Parties Ratify Selection

## Joergensen to Take Over in Denmark Today

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The 80-member executive board of the Social Democratic party voted unanimously today to make Anker Joergensen, a self-educated trade union leader, Denmark's premier.

Outgoing Premier Jens Otto Krag, who stunned the nation yesterday by resigning only 12 hours after leading Denmark into the European Economic Community, announced approval of his successor after a 75-minute meeting at Christiansborg Palace, seat of the Folketing, Denmark's parliament.

Leaders of the five parliamentary parties met afterward and approved Mr. Joergensen's candidature as head of a minority government.

Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, the acting premier, told newsmen: "We shall go to the queen at 10 a.m. tomorrow and inform her of the change in leadership. Mr. Krag will hand in his resignation and then Anker Joergensen will present his credentials."

Mr. Joergensen smiled and said: "Yes, it looks as if I can get my dark blue suit out of the closet."

Mr. Joergensen said he had been flooded with telephone calls. Smiling broadly, he said, "A dock worker from Aarhus scolded me for leaving the trade union but I hope I convinced him it was for the best for all of us that I accept the new job."

A stocky, bearded man, Mr. Joergensen was orphaned at the age of 5 and dropped out of school when he was 14, but educated himself at his local library.

He was elected to the Folketing as a left-wing representative of

his party in 1964 and in 1969 was voted leader of the 250,000 member Social and Metal Workers Union, one of the biggest and most powerful in Denmark.

Mr. Krag headed a government supported by the left-wing Socialist party against three center-right opposition parties, but the division was the narrowest possible, 89 to 88 seats.

Mr. Joergensen told newsmen before the executive board meeting that he realized the dangers of leading a minority government. "It might work or we might be toppled. What I hope to get is peace to obtain results after the drama and emotions of the referendum," he said.

"I realize a large number of

our members voted against membership and it is my job to persuade them to remain faithful to the party."

Denmark accepted membership in the Common Market by a 2-to-1 margin in Monday's national referendum.

No one had worked harder for a "yes" than Mr. Krag and it was one of the biggest political sensations in recent years when the 58-year-old premier completed his opening speech to the new Folketing by announcing his retirement.

"Had the outcome of the referendum been negative I would have stayed on. Now I want to devote more time to reading, painting and my family," he said.

## Meeting Is Tomorrow

## IBM, Justice Dept. to Explore Settling 1969 Anti-Trust Suit

(Continued from Page 1) meeting at the department. While declining to say "that I believe anything will occur," Mr. Barr told the judge that the time has come for the government to "fish or cut bait."

IBM and the department are to report the results of the conference to the court next Wednesday.

The department filed the suit on Jan. 17, 1969—the last business day of the Johnson administration. Pressure for such a suit had become intense five weeks earlier, when Control Data

Corp. filed a private anti-trust complaint for treble damages against IBM. The pressure increased on Jan. 3, 1969, when a similar suit against IBM was filed by Data Processing Financial & General Corp.

The government suit charged—and IBM denied—that the giant computer company had crowded competitors out of a booming market with policies and practices that violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

To shut out rivals in various segments of the industry, IBM, which had revenues in 1971 of \$3.3 billion, offered lump prices for packages including a computer system, "software" such as programing know-how, and related support services, the civil complaint said.

Another purportedly illegal practice cited in the complaint was that IBM went into market segments where serious competition was developing with certain general purpose digital computers for which it had "unusually low profit expectations."

Echoing a complaint by Control Data, the government said that IBM had shut out smaller companies from potentially competitive markets by announcing to prospective customers that it would produce new models within a time frame it knew to be unrealistic.

IBM, in a statement on the day the suit was filed, termed the government's complaint "unwarranted." Ample evidence exists that the computer business is "open and strongly competitive," with 60 systems manufacturers and 4,000 companies engaged in computer-related enterprises, IBM said.

## Welfare Plans To Be Tested

(Continued from Page 1) by the House Ways and Means Committee.

It seemed unlikely that the bill would go much further in these final days of the congressional session. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., said that he did not think it would even reach the House floor for a vote.

However, politicians of both parties are actively courting Catholic voters this year, and more than 90 percent of the beneficiaries of the legislation would be Catholic families.

The Senate has voted to let the President decide, within limits, where to cut the \$30.5-billion appropriation bill for health, education and welfare programs which he vetoed in August.

By a 71-1 vote last night, the Senate passed an appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare carrying the same total funding as the vetoed bill—\$1.77 billion in excess of Mr. Nixon's budget requests.

After failing to override the veto, the House passed a new bill reduced by \$935 million, still \$858.3 million over administration recommendations.

The Senate version, which now goes to a House-Senate conference, would allow the President to withhold up to \$935 million in program funding to match the new House total. He could select for himself which programs to cut, but none could be cut more than 10 percent.

## Labor Backs Wilson Bid on Entry in EEC

## Endorses Demand For Renegotiation

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Socialist International. He represents the Dutch party as I represent the British party.

"I do not interfere in Dutch Socialist party conferences. If his purpose is to interfere with ours, then... a period of silence from him would be welcome."

The fears and doubts expressed in today's Labor debate, plus the closeness of the voting, emphasized again the strong undercurrent of reluctance about market entry felt by a large body of British opinion.

But many Labor members were confident tonight that the 11-year struggle over British entry would now gradually fade out, with resigned acquiescence replacing aggressive dissent.

Some delegates observed that many grass-roots Labor people were becoming thoroughly bored with the long years of dissonance over the Common Market. Such delegates said they felt the time for wrangling had come to an end.

Only One Issue Seen

Mr. Wilson hinted at this when he said that the party was divided on one issue only—the Common Market.

Otherwise, he said, the party had an "aggressive unity." The party was on the attack against the Conservative government as it had not been for 20 years, he said.

He suggested that Labor could throw away a chance of forming the next government if it persisted in its Common Market feuding.

If the conference had repudiated the party's official line on Europe, it might have opened a major crisis within Labor and perhaps led Mr. Wilson to decide that the time had come for him to give up the leadership.

The opposition leader devoted much of his speech to a review of his record on the European issue. He firmly repudiated critics who contended that he had shifted his position on entry. Mr. Wilson asserted that he had been consistent throughout.

Critics' Charges

Critics have said that he once favored entry terms less favorable to Britain than the arrangement negotiated by the present Conservative government.

(The Labor delegates, in other votes today, pledged a radical revision of Britain's relations with its American and European allies if a Labor party government regains power, the Associated Press reported.)

(They resolved to demand the removal of the U.S. Polaris submarine base from Holy Loch, Scotland, and of U.S. B-52 bomber bases from other parts of Britain. The A.P. said the delegates unanimously proclaimed their opposition to British possession of nuclear weapons, indicating a Labor-ruled Britain would, once again, abandon its role as a nuclear power.)

(The convention, however, rejected a proposal calling for Britain's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although it endorsed as a main aim "the dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.")

Manchett-Wilson Feud

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—EEC Executive Commission President Mansholt tonight expanded virtually into a verbal brawl his dispute with Mr. Wilson over the Labor party's attitude toward British membership in the EEC.

Giving an interview here to Britain's commercial television channel, Mr. Mansholt insisted that he was not a civil servant and never had been one. "I am a politician," he said, adding that the A.P. said the delegates did not know that in status the European commissioners are all independent political figures.

Defiantly, he said that if his remarks were seen as interference with the British Labor party, he would continue to interfere.

"After all," he said, "the Labor party is interfering with the community."

The EEC executive said Mr. Wilson's handling of the Common Market issue had been wrong all along. Mr. Mansholt said he was not going to be intimidated by Mr. Wilson, adding that it is vital to say what one believes and to have free speech in a democracy.



TOPSY-TURVY TOWERS—Twin cores of the Torres de Colon seen against the Madrid skyline. Now that central service sections are up, floors will be added from the top down. Completion is expected in 1973.

## U.S. Southeast Asia Bombing In 1972 Already Tops 1971's

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Bombs dropped by the United States in Southeast Asia in the first nine months of 1972 exceeded the tonnage dropped during all of the previous year, Pentagon statistics show.

Data obtained from the Defense Department disclosed that more than 200,000 tons of "air munitions" has been used over South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1972, as compared with 175,180 tons during all of 1971.

The increase, Defense Department officials contended, resulted chiefly from stepped-up tactical air action over South Vietnam in support of Saigon's troops since the start of the Communist offensive last March 30, and from resumed systematic bombing of North Vietnam for the first time since 1968.

Up-to-date figures on United States air operations in Indochina were supplied by the Pentagon to the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and were then made available to The New York Times.

Assessments by United States intelligence agencies last month emphasized, however, that while American air activities played a key role in blunting the Communist offensive in South Vietnam, the intensive bombing of the North has failed to interfere meaningfully with the flow of troops and supplies to the South.

Aggregate figures for the last seven and a half years showed that United States aircraft had launched 7,550,800 tons of bombs and other ordnance—rockets, cannon missiles and machine-gun fire—on Indochina between February, 1965, and Aug. 30, 1972.

## Shots Miss Ulster Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister of Northern Ireland, appealed today for an end to the "wall of silence" which surrounds the cold-blooded murders in the past six months. The latest two assassinations were discovered today, before the attempt on Mr. Craig's life.

"In the past 24 hours we have seen further examples of the depths to which the terrorist elements in Northern Ireland can sink," Mr. Whitelaw said in a statement.

"It is perfectly clear that these killings, motivated as they appear to be either by sectarian feelings, extremist factions or by a criminal blood lust, have outraged the whole of this community."

"Greatest Obligation"

He said "murder gangs have no place in any civilized society." Those with any information, "however unimportant it may seem to them, have the greatest obligation to make it available at once in order that we may see the perpetrators of these heinous crimes brought to justice."

Mr. Whitelaw said James McCann, 21, a Catholic, and a 20-year-old Protestant, were found and shot through the head near the strongly Protestant Bee Street. Many residents must have heard the shot which killed him. None would talk.

Police identified the other victim, found near the Catholic Falls Road, as Geoffrey Hamilton, 23, a Protestant bank clerk. They said Mr. Hamilton drove some journalists to the scene of a bomb explosion that ripped two Catholic pubs last night. Then he went to park his car and was not seen again until his body was discovered.

The Provisional wing of the IRA said tonight its men have assassinated five British Army intelligence agents this week, but the army was launching up four of the deaths.

Informed of the IRA statement, a British Army spokesman said: "Very interesting, but it never happened."

## Maker of Cloud-Seed Device Sues U.S. on Indochina Use

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—In a largely unnoticed lawsuit filed here more than three weeks ago, a manufacturer of cloud-seeding equipment is suing the United States for using its devices for rainmaking in Indochina in violation of its patent rights.

The suit seeks to open the Defense Department's closely held records regarding "the procedures and structures used in the weather modification programs to determine the scope of infringement."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last April 19 that the Defense Department had not conducted any rainmaking activities over North Vietnam. On July 3, The New York Times reported the clandestine seeding of clouds over North and South Vietnam and Laos, quoting both civilian and military sources in the government.

Then, at a press conference on July 6, Mr. Laird was again asked about seeding operations. He repeated his denial concerning military operations over North Vietnam and declined comment on possible rainmaking operations elsewhere.

Bernard A. Power, president of Weather Engineering Corp. of Canada, Ltd., and its American subsidiary, Weather Engineering Corp. of America, estimated that 1.8 million of its patented explosive silver iodide devices have been produced for use in Southeast Asia.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Power said from his office in Montreal that the company was due an estimated \$95 million for "full recovery of profits" for the devices he said had cost \$50 each.

He said the estimate was based on the area involved, which he said he thought to be the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The use of the devices covered the period from 1967 to the present, he said.

The suit contends that in December, 1966, the company officers had contacted Walt W. Rostow, who at the time was special assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, and that Mr. Rostow referred them to Col. Robert N. Ginsburgh of the Air Force, who was on Mr. Rostow's staff and now is a major general in charge of Air Force public information.

The suit alleges that in December, 1966, Mr. Power and Dewitt S. Copp, Washington representative of the company, met with Col. Ginsburgh and disclosed the details of a plan

to close Vietnam infiltration by through excessive rainfall. It described their patented device exhibited models and discussed both tactical and strategic use of the suit said.

In the interview, Mr. Power said he had no formal contract with the Department of Defense but was told by Col. Ginsburgh that the government would either contact them to supply the devices, use them without contacting the company or do nothing.

"He said we would hear nothing until the war was over," Power said.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice, which has such suits for the Defense Department, said any remedy would be filed with the court.

## B-52 Strikes Troop Shifts Ring Saigon

(Continued from Page 1) an infantry assault on the region was remote but that the B-52s could come under attack by rockets and snipers.

The center of gravity shifted to the south, said senior U.S. officers, retiring the Saigon region.

Thirty B-52 bombers targeted four sides of the city today, U.S. officers said. The strikes were aimed primarily near stockpiles of war mater and were ordered intensified earlier raids proved successful.

"We got good results," one officer said. "There were a secondary explosion, being that they [the Communists] have begun moving in ammunition."

The U.S. Seventh Fleet reported that the Enterprise, world's only nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, returned to the zone yesterday and some of 75 jets flew missions against targets in South Vietnam. 50,000-ton carrier was last in January. It replaces Hancock, leaving the strength of the Seventh Fleet at six carriers. The Enterprise eventually will take up its role in the Tonkin Gulf for bomb raids over North Vietnam.

Thai Police Attacked

BANGKOK, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Forty Communist guerrillas today attacked a police station in the Buntit district of northeast Thailand, killing one policeman and wounding three, police sources said today.

There were no reports of casualties among the guerrillas in the two-hour gun battle.

## Gierek Continues Visit in France

LYONS, France, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek today visited major industrial installations here and hailed fast-developing Franco-Polish economic cooperation which could run into hundreds of millions of francs in the next decade.

Mr. Gierek, who discussed a 10-year trade pact with President Georges Pompidou in Paris on Monday and yesterday, flew to Lyons today to tour one of France's largest industrial areas.

Mr. Gierek is scheduled to have more talks in Paris with Pompidou tomorrow.

The trade pact, which Mr. Gierek has said would be designed to put relations between the two countries on a new basis, is due to be signed in Paris tomorrow by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mirosław Jagielski, the head of the Polish state planning board.

Mrs. Binh Returns

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister, returned today from a five-day visit to Sweden where she attended with Premier Olof Palme a rally condemning the American role in Vietnam.

She said the Swedish government had agreed to give the Viet Cong 10 million kronor (\$2.07 million) in aid.

## Bonn Bars Arab Groups

(Continued from Page 1)

the Palestinian terrorists who assaulted the Israeli quarters in the Olympic Village four weeks ago had tried to telephone Mr. Frang's apartment on Sept. 5.

Mr. Bischoff said that detectives had turned up material in Mr. Frang's apartment indicating that he had helped plan Arab actions against the embassies of Israel and Lebanon in Bonn. The expelled Palestinian was also said to have worked for the office of the Arab League in Bonn, which has a quasi-diplomatic status here.

In announcing the ban on the Palestinian organizations, Mr. Genscher took pains to describe West Germany's "generous" treatment of Arabs, particularly Palestinians, in the recent past. He pointed out that the federal government has given scholarship money to "hundreds" of Palestinian students since the 1957 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Genscher said the prohibition was justified by the discovery of material showing the two organizations had determined "to act conspiratorially" in West Germany and "to use violent means."

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## Agnew Hints at Developments in Vietnam Peace Efforts

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 4 (AP). — Vice President Agnew hinted today that developments in Vietnam peace efforts are "in the air."

At a Republican rally in Fort Wayne, Ind., Mr. Agnew denounced as "bleeding hearts" a handful of Vietnam Veterans against the War who turned up to protest the U.S. bombing policy.

"Stop tearing your own country apart and recognize your enemy," he declared.

Later, in Great Falls, Mr. Agnew said that while "I have

nothing to report," he does know "something I can't relate" concerning recent diplomatic moves over the war, including the travels of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

"All I can tell you is that Dr. Kissinger is working tirelessly night and day to accomplish a settlement of the conflict," said the Vice President. "Whether anything comes out of it or not, we'll have to wait."

Mr. Agnew later added, however, that "it's perfectly obvious" that the Soviet Union "wants to see this war ended just as much as the United States does."

Not in a Position

But Russia "is not in a position to suddenly reverse itself via its commitments to North Vietnam... because that would cause them to lose the same kind of diplomatic credibility that we would lose if we walked out on the South Vietnamese," Mr. Agnew said.

In a speech to Republicans, backers at a high school gymnasium later in the evening, Mr. Agnew said that the administration's initiatives in armistice mean "cash in the pockets of American farmers," whereas such sales were on the decline before President Nixon took office.

Mr. Agnew focused on the President's environmental program, saying that a Democratic Congress had acted on only six of 31 legislative proposals.

At Fort Wayne, Mr. Agnew was interrupted during his remarks to a traffic-stopping crowd by the shouts: "How many bombs did you drop today?"



A ONE, AND A TWO... Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver leading a street band during campaign appearance in a black area of Philadelphia.

## McGovern Assails Nixon on Law and Order

By William Greider

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (WP). — The "law and order" rhetoric which has hounded Democrats in national political campaigns in recent years was turned inside out yesterday by the Democratic presidential nominee—and aimed back at Republicans who preach it.

Sen. George McGovern, addressing a roomful of friendly civic and political leaders in Manhattan, spelled out his own five-point program for curbing street crime in America.

The South Dakota senator told them that the "law and order" myth usually blames Democrats for not caring about violent crime or even having more concern for the rights of criminals than for their victims.

"Nothing is further from reality," Sen. McGovern insisted. "Mr. Nixon and his administration are responsible in part for this myth so they can mask a record of astounding failure in the field of crime behind a veil of 'law and order' rhetoric which grows more strident as the muggings and murders and rapes in our cities continue to rise."

Under Mr. Nixon, Sen. McGovern said, serious crimes have increased by 30 percent. The number of people addicted to hard drugs has doubled in the last four years, he added, and last

account for 80 percent of street crime.

"And I want to ask who has really been 'permissive' toward crime," Sen. McGovern said. "I say it is those who thwarted gun control and refused to take the Saturday Night Special out of the hands of the potential killer."

I say that Mr. Nixon has been permissive in not stopping the flow of drugs from the Golden Triangle (in Indochina) where military dictators friendly to the administration profit from and protect the international drug traffic."

Sen. McGovern's own prescription for reducing crime includes cutting off aid to any nations of Southeast Asia which permit heroin traffic to the United States—the same governments which receive the U.S. military assistance that the senator also opposes.

He also proposed to spend \$30 million for high-intensity street lighting in downtown areas where street crime flourishes. An example of its effectiveness, Sen. McGovern said, is Washington, D.C., where crime was reduced by 30 percent in some areas after the high-pressure vapor lighting was added.

Later in his campaign day, Sen. McGovern found a crowd of 35,000 to 40,000 gathered in Boston's post office square to hear him speak. Among the notables on the platform were former Speaker of the

House John McCormack, the retired Boston congressman, and Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Concerning foreign programs, the senator's national campaign manager, Lawrence F. O'Brien, announced that Sen. McGovern is planning a nationwide television talk next Tuesday to spell out his 90-day plan in end the war.

The Democratic presidential candidate's half-hour address will climax a concerted effort by the senator and a nationwide supporting cast of Democratic governors, senators and campaign workers next Monday to warn against a second term for President Nixon.

Meanwhile, in Philadelphia today Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver declared that a McGovern administration would convert the State Department "from a passive handmaiden of the military pursuit of power to a true ministry of peace."

Mr. Shriver also criticized the Nixon administration for what he called its foreign policy failures in Vietnam, India-Pakistan, Africa, Latin America, and throughout the world.

Under President Nixon, he said, the nation has a "weak" secretary of state in William P. Rogers, whom Mr. Shriver called a man "who acquiesces silently in military solutions and who emerges only to demean his office by engaging in cheap political attacks."

## Nader Sees Constitutional Crisis

## Congress Is Said to Abdicate Power to President, Business

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP). — Ralph Nader said yesterday that his study of Congress "shows convincingly we are in the midst of a grave constitutional crisis" because Congress is giving its constitutional powers away to committee chairmen, the executive bureaucracy and special-interest groups.

At a news conference to unveil the first part of his current study of Congress, a \$1.95 paperback book called "Who Runs Congress—The President, Big Business or You?", Mr. Nader, the consumer-rights advocate, concluded that the President and business control Congress.

Asked if President Nixon was unduly sympathetic to big corporations, Mr. Nader said: "This administration is not sympathetic to corporations, it is indentured to corporations."

He charged that the Nixon administration was easily "the most corrupt in history" but said he was not calling for the President's removal because that would be "like replacing the rose on the top of a trash heap."

The corruption goes all the way down to the bottom of the bureaucracy, he said, and unless citizens became aroused, removing the President would change nothing.

Mr. Nader suggested that Congress might win back its lost power from the executive branch and special-interest groups by reforming itself. He called for a special session of Congress to enact reform at the regular session's end in 1973.

Changes are needed, Mr. Nader said, in committee jurisdiction, seniority, secrecy, rules, campaign finance, disclosure of interest groups, absenteeism, staff and information systems.

Echoing themes put forth in the paperback, which contains critical assessments of some of the most powerful men in Congress, Mr. Nader said:

● Special interests control Congress through campaign contributions and lobbying, which provides the kind of information on a bill Congress members and their staffs "cannot produce or criticize."

● Congress is deficient and in the middle of the 19th century as far as facilities and techniques are concerned. "The only computer on Capitol Hill puts out the payroll, while the federal (executive) bureaucracy has 4,000 computers at its service."

● Congressmen waste time by

providing personal service to their constituents when they should be overseeing and legislating instead. Mr. Nader estimated that 30 percent of a member's time is spent on cases for constituents.

● Congress is ruled by archaic procedures and autocratic committee chairmen; it permits too many closed hearings and operates under rules that frustrate its democratic intentions.

The book, written by three of Mr. Nader's most trusted assistants, is intended to whet interest for the rest of the study. Still to come are 468 profiles of members of Congress, which are to be released around Oct. 15, studies on each committee and a series of volumes on such topics as conflict of interest in Congress and campaign financing.

## FAA to Probe McGovern's Turn At Jet's Controls

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP). — The Federal Aviation Administration said today that it is investigating published reports that Democratic presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern was allowed to take over the controls of a jet airliner in flight.

The FAA said that it has received from an airline pilot a newspaper clipping saying that Sen. McGovern, a World War II bomber pilot, was allowed at the controls of a Boeing-727 on a recent flight from New York to Sioux City, Iowa.

The Rocky Mountain News, in Denver, also reported that a United Air Lines pilot faced disciplinary action for allowing the senator to pose for photographs at the controls of a chartered jet on a New York-Washington flight.

A spokesman for United said that its pilot was admonished for allowing Sen. McGovern to sit at the controls of the chartered plane. The airline said that while the senator was in the cockpit against FAA regulations, the co-pilot handled the controls.

The FAA said that the pilot who sent in the clipping asked whether the pilot of Sen. McGovern's plane was violating regulations against allowing a person unqualified as a jet pilot to control a jet aircraft.

## Taxpayers Buy New Heat System For Nixon Manor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP). — Replacement of the heating system at President Nixon's seaside residence in San Clemente, Calif., was paid for with taxpayers' money because the previous system was "in such a condition that it was a threat to the President's safety," a Secret Service spokesman said yesterday.

He would not specify what was the matter with the previous system, or what kind of system it was. He said he did not want it to appear that the agency was favoring any particular type of heating system. The new system is electric.

Use of some \$13,500 in public funds to replace the system was reported yesterday by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. He said the work was done while laborers were converting an adjacent Coast Guard station into a government office complex to serve the Western White House. He said no one noticed that the government took care of the installation of the new system in the Nixon private home.

The Secret Service said the government paid for the replacement because "We were the ones that urged the system be changed over."

## The Kremlin Coyly Comes Near To Endorsing Nixon's Re-Election

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (WP). — The Soviet leadership reportedly came very close today to endorsing President Nixon for re-election.

The near-endorsement came this morning from President Nikolai V. Podgorny, according to the chairman of President Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality, Russell E. Train.

Mr. Podgorny met with Mr. Train for 90 minutes. "He told me that he looked forward to working with President Nixon for several more years," Mr. Train—sporting a Nixon campaign button—reported with a grin.

Mr. Podgorny also asked Mr. Train to convey personal regards to Mr. Nixon from himself, Soviet party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, his colleagues in the ruling triumvirate here.

Mr. Podgorny may not have intended his remark for public consumption, but his attitude seems to reflect a general Soviet sympathy for Mr. Nixon's campaign.

The Soviet press has written almost nothing favorable about Sen. George McGovern, although his stands on many issues seem closer to stated Soviet positions than do Mr. Nixon's. Soviet papers have barely reported the corruption accusations that the Democrats are making against the Nixon administration.

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He visited Peking in February of this year where he made a start toward improving relations between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China. It ended 23 years of hostility between the two countries.

He went to Moscow in May where he negotiated agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear strategic arms limitation.

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## Two Win Suit On Arrests in Peace Protest

D.C. Judge Assails  
Seizure of Innocents

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Two innocent passersby arrested in police sweeps during anti-war demonstrations here last year were awarded \$9,000 in civil damages yesterday by a judge who severely criticized police tactics in his ruling.

Judge Gerhard Gesell, awarding the first civil damages in litigation growing out of the 1971 May Day demonstrations here, said that constitutional guarantees of citizens' rights "must be vigilantly safeguarded," particularly "in times of stress and strain."

He awarded the two men \$3,000 each in compensatory damages, \$500 each in punitive damages and a total of \$9,000 in legal fees.

In ruling for the two men, who were among the 7,000 persons arrested on May 3, 1971, Judge Gesell rejected the argument that the demonstrations had presented police with an emergency situation and that those circumstances should be taken into account.

"The court," the judge said, "does not feel that it should take into account in any way the circumstances prevailing in the community at the time. The constitutional protections that are available to citizens at this court are protections which must be zealously safeguarded and the appropriate time to safeguard them particularly is in times of stress and strain."

### Not Protected

"They were not protected here by the authorities and there is nothing in the circumstances of the arrest which led the court to feel there was an emergency condition confronting the police at the point where these arrests were made that would in any way have justified the conduct of the police officers."

Of the more than 18,000 persons arrested during the 1971 May Day demonstrations, only a handful were ever brought to criminal-court trial.

In the civil suit decided yesterday, two Labor Department employees, Peter Roberts and Dennis Lieberman, testified that they were wearing no anti-war buttons or other symbols when stopped by a policeman. They told him they were going to work and showed Labor Department identification, they testified, and the officer replied: "My mistake, gentlemen," or words similar to that, and let them go on.

About 10 to 15 seconds later Mr. Roberts testified, the same policeman and another one "grabbed both of us and started pushing us." When Mr. Roberts and Mr. Lieberman asked the officers what they were doing, one responded: "The sergeant said to arrest everybody." Neither man was allowed to make a telephone call until more than 17 hours after their arrests.

The action by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Lieberman is only one of perhaps 40 suits filed charging false arrest in the May Day police sweeps. Two suits are known to have been filed on behalf of 35 persons seeking damages.

## Explosion Rips Palestinian HQ In Paris Store

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—A small explosive charge ripped off the door and damaged part of the store front of the Palestine book shop here early today.

The shop specializes in works on liberation movements throughout the world and pro-Palestinian literature. The shop is also used as a headquarters for Palestinian organizations.

Police said that a Jewish group calling itself Massada claimed responsibility for the blast, which caused no injuries.

Shelves inside the shop were knocked down and many of the books in stock, mostly on political subjects, were damaged.

Police found a cardboard sign inscribed with the Hebrew letters Massada on the windshield of a car near the book shop. Massada is believed to be a rightist Jewish organization.

Police said that it was apparently the first time a Jewish group staged an attack in France.

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ONE AMONG MANY—An anti-Marxist high school student being arrested Tuesday during a protest march in Santiago, Chile. The students were demonstrating against the 48-hour closing of a radio station opposed to President Salvador Allende. Police used tear gas and water cannon, and arrested 144 students.

### Reaction Seen to Arrest of American Major

## U.S. Cancels Syrian UN Delegate's Visa

By William J. Coughlin

DAMASCUS, Oct. 4.—The United States has taken the unprecedented action of withdrawing the visa of a member of the Syrian United Nations delegation who was en route to New York, it was learned here today.

The move appeared to be an effort to gain freedom for a U.S. Army major held by the Syrians.

The delegate, a Syrian Foreign Ministry official, Daya Patta, was

informed that his visa no longer was valid when he was in Rome last week attending a meeting of the International Parliamentary Union. He had planned to continue from there to New York, but returned to Damascus today after an appeal against the decision was rejected.

A Syrian protest to the UN was expected. Mr. Patta is a veteran diplomat with seven years' experience in Washington and at the UN. He holds the post of director of international organizations in the Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said no reason for the action had been given by the State Department.

But diplomatic sources here saw it as an obvious U.S. reprisal against Syria for refusing to release Maj. Richard H. Barratt, 36, assistant military attaché at the American Embassy in Jordan, who was arrested in Syria Sept. 3 while traveling by car from Amman to Beirut.

Foreign Ministry officials said today that Maj. Barratt was under investigation for espionage. They said he was arrested in a military area near Dera on the Syrian-Jordanian border after entering Syria on a non-diplomatic passport.

They charged that only after his arrest did the major produce his diplomatic passport and claim immunity.

Italian Embassy officials who represent U.S. interests in Syria, which broke diplomatic relations with the United States in the wake of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, said they had not been permitted to visit Maj. Barratt. They said, however, they had been assured he was being treated well and "as an officer." Other sources here said he was not in prison but was under house arrest in Damascus.

Sources here indicated this may

not have been Maj. Barratt's first brush with Syrian authorities.

Meanwhile, it was learned today the Syrians have begun an espionage trial of an American graduate student of Jewish descent before a military tribunal.

The student was identified as Jonathan Bates, who was studying for his doctorate in sociology at Dartmouth College.

He was arrested last February in Damascus after a visit to Israel while on a trip through Europe and the Middle East. He was charged with being a courier agent.

## S. Lebanon Called Free Of Guerrillas

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Fighting between Israeli forces and guerrillas in the southern Lebanese area bordering Israel and Israeli-occupied Syria, Cairo semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Arab political sources said that if the report is true, it could be the most important development in Lebanese guerrilla relations since the signing of the Cairo agreement of November, 1970, which regulated areas in which the guerrillas could operate.

According to the Al-Ahram story, guerrillas have pulled out of areas where the agreement reportedly allowed them to stay. Past withdrawals have never been on the scale of the one reported today.

The Cairo report quoted Kama Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization as saying that the withdrawal decision was taken by the Executive Committee of the PLO and that the organization would not allow any guerrilla groups to violate the decision.

Al-Ahram said that the guerrillas have withdrawn to an area "which the resistance leadership and the Lebanese authorities have refused to disclose."

The Cairo newspaper said that the agreement was reached between Lebanese officials and guerrilla leaders at meetings attended by a Kuwaiti mediator.

Monday, Mr. Nasser said that the guerrillas had decided to withdraw from Lebanon's southern towns and villages. He made the announcement after a meeting between President Sadat, Fawziyyeh and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Al-Ahram said the aim of the withdrawal was to deprive Israel of excuses to carry out its "expansionist ambitions" in southern Lebanon.

### Israel Can't Confirm

TEL AVIV, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Israeli troops along the front with Lebanon today reported seeing no movement on the other side that would indicate that the Arab guerrillas are withdrawing north, military sources said.

The sources emphasized that the view of the troops was limited to the immediate frontier and that they were not able to see deeper inside southern Lebanon, where the withdrawal most likely would be taking place.

## 12 Die in Yugoslav Bus

PRIZREN, Yugoslavia, Oct. 4 (AP).—Twelve bus passengers were killed and another 30 injured—10 critically—when a train crashed into their crowded vehicle at an unprotected level crossing near here today.

## U.S. Does Have Friends at UN: 60-58 for Bush

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—George Bush, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday there is no truth to the rumor that the United States has no friends at the UN.

"I was sick at the beginning of the session and the UN passed a resolution urging my speedy recovery," Mr. Bush said. "There were 60 votes for my recovery, 58 against it, with 19 abstentions."

He tossed out the aside in a speech to the UPI editors' and publishers' conference here.

Pakistan Protest POW Slaying  
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Oct. 4 (AP).—Pakistan said today it takes a "very serious view" of the killing of six Pakistani men by Indian soldiers in an Indian camp, and has protested to India. It has also asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to make "a strong protest."

In a statement the Foreign Office said the ICRC representative in Islamabad had been called in and asked to make the protest and request an investigation into "the cause and circumstances" of the reported incident in which six prisoners were shot dead and 19 others wounded.

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Russians Less Aware Than Americans

# U.S. Environment Official Tours Soviet Pollution Areas

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A top American environment official who has just finished a 10-day tour of the Soviet Union said today that the Russians are less conscious of pollution and less sophisticated about dealing with it than Americans.

But he praised the Soviet Union's efforts in the field, and noted that "they do have an opportunity to start doing something about environmental problems at an earlier point (in their economic development) than we had."

The official was Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, who toured several remote parts of the country after successfully negotiating a Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in the field of environmental protection.

Mr. Train was the first American ever to visit one of the most controversial factories in the Soviet Union, a giant cellulose plant on the edge of Lake Baikal, one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. The factory has been sharply criticized in the Soviet press for excessively polluting the lake.

Mr. Train and his delegation of four other Americans had a complete tour of the factory's treatment facilities for the large quantity of dirty wastes it produces. They even drank the polluted effluent at the end of the treatment process, just before it was to go back into the lake.

Conservation Effort  
In a written report on his trip, Mr. Train said he thought "it was a mistake to locate the plant on Lake Baikal in the first place." But once it was there, "The Soviet government appears to be making a conscientious effort to avoid damage to the lake."

He also noted, however, that "the setting of standards (for cleanliness) on the basis of protecting the drinking safety of the water for humans would have little or no relevance to protecting the unique ecosystem of the lake, which has evolved around a much purer quantity of water."

The influential weekly newspaper Literary Gazette apparently agrees with Mr. Train. It has been blistering critical of anti-pollution measures around Baikal, and of the cellulose factory in particular.

The situation was "amazing," Literary Gazette said. After a "stunting-up period" of at least five years in which the factory was supposed to get its treatment facilities in order—after which "one could expect the planned level of cleanliness"—the new, lower standards were approved, and "suddenly the cleaning (of effluent) was thrown back... beyond any logic, not to zero, but beyond zero to some special 'minus' level."

The director of the factory, Alexander M. Senchenko, told Mr. Train that the anti-pollution measures there were successful. The same Mr. Senchenko was personally criticized by Literary Gazette. He was quoted by the paper as saying, "Don't worry. The lake's capacity for cleaning itself is colossal."

Mr. Train observed that his trip had taught him that the struggle between industry and ecology in the Soviet Union was "very similar" to that contest in the United States.

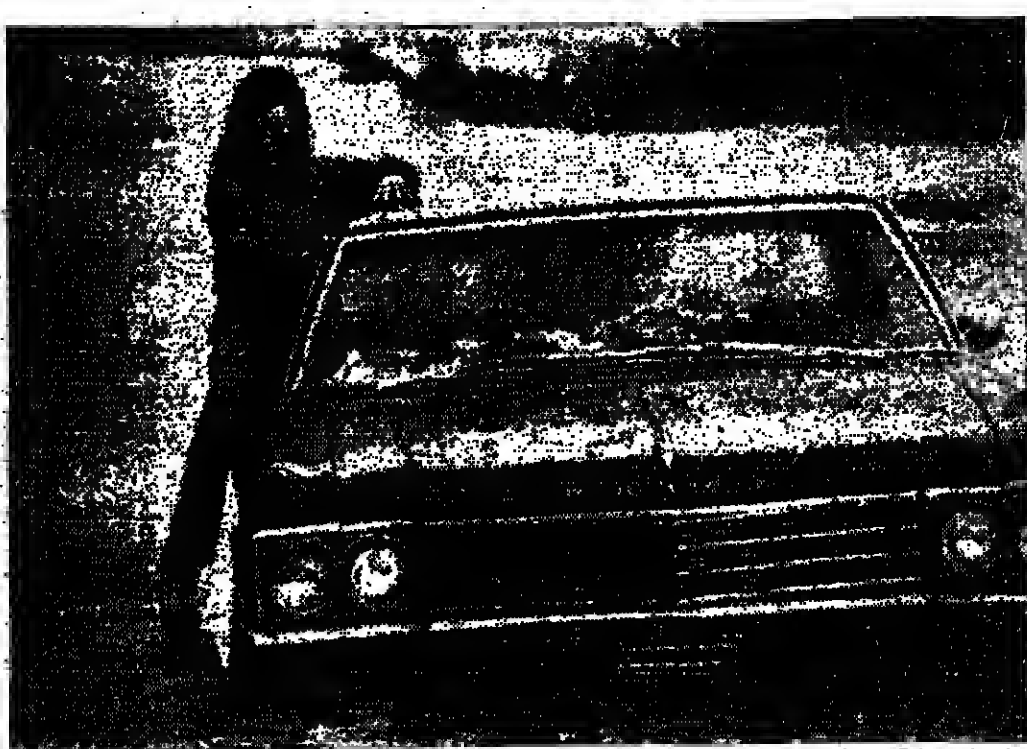
The U.S. delegation also visited Leningrad and Yakutsk, a city of 100,000 that is built on permafrost that is more than a thousand feet thick in northern Siberia. Exchanges of information about life in these conditions (similar to those found in northern Alaska) will go on under the new Soviet-American agreement.

Mr. Train's group was also the first American delegation to see a game preserve at Barguzin, more than a thousand square miles in area. This Siberian preserve was established in 1915 to save the Barguzin sable. It now contains wildlife of many kinds. Mr. Train was told that only about a thousand Soviet citizens visit the preserve each year.

Everywhere he went, Mr. Train said, Soviet hospitality was overwhelming. "and there were always a lot of toasts."

This morning Mr. Train saw Nikolai N. Podgorny, the Soviet president, for 90 minutes. Mr. Podgorny was "fairly familiar" with the new Soviet-American ecology agreement, Mr. Train said, and he talked at length in general terms about the importance of protecting the environment.

Mr. Train left Moscow this evening and is due back in Washington tomorrow.



WET WELCOME—Shirley Jones of Denver, a student at a college in Jacksonville, Fla., was met by a flood on her first day there. A three-inch rain Tuesday left deep puddles and police had their busiest day of the year with car accidents.

## Gives Assurance to Waldheim

# No Harm to Overstaying Asians, Amin Says

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today assured United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that any noncitizen Asians who fall to leave Uganda by his Nov. 8 deadline will not be maltreated or oppressed.

He made no reference to an earlier announcement that noncitizen Asians who remain here after the deadline would be held in military camps.

However it was thought that this possibility was not ruled out by Gen. Amin's exclusion of maltreatment and oppression.

Earlier in the day Uganda radio denied that the 44-year-old president had told President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire in their talks here earlier this week that he would extend his deadline for expulsion of the Asians.

A report that the president had agreed on an extension was issued by the Zaire news agency, AZAP, in Kinshasa last night.

In a letter to Mr. Waldheim, broadcast by Radio Uganda today, Gen. Amin said, "It is not my intention or that of the government to maltreat or oppress any noncitizen Asian who might have failed to meet the deadline."

Gen. Amin also announced he was calling off a planned meeting with President Mobutu and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, due to have taken place in the eastern Zaire town of Bukavu Oct. 27.

He said the Defense Council,

## Lawsuit on Death Of Audie Murphy

DENVER, Oct. 4 (AP).—The widow and two children of American war hero and actor Audie Murphy filed a \$10 million suit in federal court yesterday against the owners of the airplane in which Mr. Murphy died.

In the suit, filed against Colorado Aviation, Inc., American Western Plastics Corp. and Telstar, Inc., Pamela Opal Lee Murphy and her two sons, Terry Michael Murphy and James Shannon Murphy, charge that the Aero Commander airplane was "so negligently and unlawfully piloted" that it crashed into Brushy Mountain near Roanoke, Va., on May 28, 1971. Five other men in the plane with Mr. Murphy were also killed in the crash.

the top armed-forces body here, had asked him not to leave the country "because of the situation now prevailing in Uganda."

Gen. Amin said he is "busy commanding the Uganda armed forces as there is a threat of an invasion of Uganda by Britain, India, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zambia and two other countries."

According to Radio Uganda, Gen. Amin said he has agreed to meet President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, with Presidents Mobutu, Sekou Touré of Guinea and Abdjo of Cameroon present as observers.

## Peace Talks

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of Tanzania and Uganda opened their long-awaited peace talks here today on the crisis which arose over last month's unsuccessful invasion of Uganda from Tanzania.

The Uganda delegation, according to reports, is demanding Tanzania admit involvement in training and equipping the invaders and immediate removal from Tanzania of Ugandan ex-President Milton Obote, the reports said.

# New Fighting Reported on Yemens' Line

## Sana Says Aden's Forces Shell Towns

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The border war between the two Yemens has flared up again, according to North Yemeni Information Minister Ahmad Dahmash, quoted by the Middle East News Agency today.

In a dispatch from Sana, capital of North Yemen, the agency quoted Mr. Dahmash as saying yesterday: "Southern Yemeni forces are still shelling the cities of the republic along the border despite the fact Democratic (Southern) Yemen has requested a cease-fire."

Earlier yesterday, a North Yemeni military spokesman said that seven days of fighting had subsided and the border was calm after Southern troops evacuated the Northern town of Qataba.

There were no immediate reports of the situation along the border today.

## 100 Reported Killed

Mr. Dahmash said that more than 100 persons were killed and hundreds wounded in the attack on Qataba, which the North Yemeni forces captured after a 15-hour air and artillery bombardment Sunday.

Southern officials denied ever flying planes against Qataba or seizing the town and called for a cease-fire—a call that the Northerners then rejected "until Qataba is freed."

In a statement released by the Southern Yemeni Embassy in Beirut, the Aden regime today accused the North of making false accusations that foreign pilots were flying its aircraft on bombing missions as a pretext to expel foreign advisers.

Beirut newspapers have quoted official Sana sources as saying the government was planning to expel Soviet military advisers because Soviet pilots flew warplanes for Southern Yemen in the latest fighting.

A North Yemeni official said that the South was using "foreign" pilots, but he did not specify their nationality.

## 5 Workers Electrocutd

MADRID, Oct. 4 (AP).—Five workers were electrocuted yesterday when a crane they were handling hit a high tension cable outside Arganda, near here.

# Germans Deny Ex-Official Was Gestapo Chief in Paris

HANNOVER, West Germany, Oct. 4 (AP).—A check of the personnel file of Heinrich Illers, accused by Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld of being Nazi Gestapo chief for Paris, does not support Mrs. Klarsfeld's charges.

This was announced today by Kurt Partsch, social minister for Lower Saxony, who began preliminary investigations for possible disciplinary proceedings against Mr. Illers.

Mrs. Klarsfeld, who has led a private hunt for alleged Nazi war criminals, said at a Bonn press conference yesterday that Mr. Illers was "solely responsible" for a deportation shipment of 2,168 prisoners on July 2, 1944, during which 536 died of hunger and other causes.

## Retired Last Friday

Mr. Illers retired last Friday as Senate president—a chief judge—of West Germany's Lower Saxony Court for Social Affairs. He left office a year before the normal retirement age of 65 for personal reasons.

Mr. Partsch said the file showed Mr. Illers joined the National

Socialist party in 1933 and became a soldier in 1939.

From 1942 to 1944, Mr. Illers served in Paris, first with the security police and later at the office of the "Reichsführer SS," Mr. Partsch stated.

In 1949 Mr. Illers was de-Nazified in Brunswick and released without any professional restrictions, Mr. Partsch said. Mr. Illers has been responsible for war victims' affairs at the State Social Court in Celle since 1953.

## Klarsfeld Out on Bail

BONN, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Serge Klarsfeld, a French Jew arrested here in connection with the attempted kidnapping last year of an alleged Nazi war criminal, was released on bail in Cologne overnight after spending only a few hours in police custody.

Mr. Klarsfeld said he was released on 15,000 marks bail but did not actually have to deposit anything, as the court halved the 30,000 mark bail paid last year by his wife, Beate, after her arrest on suspicion of being involved in the kidnapping attempt.

# Hungary Nudges Yugoslavia in Chess Olympiad

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Hungary narrowed Yugoslavia's lead yesterday to one point over a 16-nation field in the race for the gold medal at the 20th chess Olympiad.

Midway through the seventh round in the finals, Hungary led Czechoslovakia, 2-1, to total 18.5 points in 37 games. Yugoslavia, leading Argentina, 15-0.5, had compiled 19.5 points and had two adjourned games from yesterday's round.

The Soviet Union, defending gold medalist, held a 2.5-0.5 lead over Sweden and stood firm in its third-place position in the standings.

The United States, which has not won a match since its first final-round victory over Sweden, led Spain, 2-1. U.S. first-board player Lubomir Kavalek defeated Arturo Pomar, and Americans Arthur Bisguier and William Martz took draws with Antonio Medina and Roman Toran.

A fourth game in the U.S.-Spain series was not yet completed. The United States is tenth in standings among the 16-team final group.

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## On Truth and Taxes

Ah, so. Throughout the month of September the White House assured all the world that President Nixon would never ask for another tax increase. That sweeping guarantee covered not only this year, but the next four. When this newspaper politely suggested that the promise was composed in equal parts of fraud and malice, the White House grew surly and abusive in its efforts to correct us. It seems like only yesterday.

But times have changed, evidently. Now it is October and the same White House is pressing Congress to enact a draconian limit on spending as "insurance" against the tax increases that suddenly loom ahead of us.

On Sept. 7 the President's assistant for domestic affairs, John D. Ehrlichman, told a press conference, "The President will not ask for any higher taxes, period." On Oct. 2 the same Mr. Ehrlichman said, at a similar press conference, "There are basically only three ways to avoid higher taxes." The first two were congressional abstinence, of which he saw few signs this year, and presidential vetoes which, we will gratuitously note, are usually attached to the wrong hills. In any event, only the third way, a firm spending limit, seems this month to offer Mr. Ehrlichman much hope of saving the country from the higher taxes which we were told last month we were entirely safe from in any event.

The reason for the administration's sudden turnabout is obvious. It is the nature of this

administration to seize each tactical advantage as it appears, with no regard for consistency and candor. Last December's tax cut has left a large hole in the budget that will, sooner or later, have to be filled. In early spring, the administration began hinting heavily that the deficit was all the work of a spendthrift and uncontrollable Congress. That was the general theme until late summer but, when Sen. McGovern proposed in August to raise the tax rates on capital gains, Mr. Nixon saw an opportunity to score a point. He had Mr. Ehrlichman make his absurd statement that a second Nixon administration would never ask for a tax increase. Now that the public attention has left the McGovern tax proposal, the President has swung back to his basic tactic of setting up the Democrats in Congress to take the responsibility for the fiscal difficulties ahead.

The Democratic leaders of Congress are now quarrelling among themselves over the President's reiterated demands for the spending limit bill. The decent and straightforward thing would be simply to tell the United States that, with the recovery of the economy, it is richer than ever and well able to pay higher taxes to meet its public responsibilities. But that is, apparently, too much for the voters to bear. While Mr. Nixon and the congressional Democrats agree on nothing else, they can agree on that much.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Raid on Election Reform

President Lyndon B. Johnson once said that federal statutes regulating the collection and expenditure of political money were "more loophole than law." The new Federal Election Campaign Act which went into effect only five months ago was a major corrective effort.

But already the unions and corporations which were comfortable with the old status quo are busily at work subverting the new law. With one vote to spare, the House of Representatives has scissored a huge new loophole for the convenience of these special interests.

The House-passed measure exempts unions and corporations from Section 611, which makes it a crime for anyone holding a government contract to provide a campaign contribution "directly or indirectly" to any party or candidate. Many unions are technically government contractors because they receive grants to administer manpower training and other federal programs.

Section 611 has actually been in effect since 1940 and was only carried over in the new law but like many other provisions of federal electoral law had been genially

ignored. It ceased to be a dead letter earlier this year when Common Cause won a court suit against an aerospace contractor on the ground that the firm's management of a political fund collected from its employees constituted an "indirect" contribution—which is putting it mildly.

Despite a public pledge by House Speaker Albert and Rep. Ford, the minority leader, that no amendment to the new election law would be permitted without prior public hearings, this proposed change was slipped on the consent calendar a few days ago.

The bill won the two-thirds majority required under the consent procedure because many Republicans want to keep corporate money flowing and many Democrats want to keep union money flowing. But it is long past time for both parties to move toward reliance upon individual contributors and away from huge funds assembled under either corporate or union auspices. The public looks to the Senate to defend the integrity of election reform and not yield to this outrageous, sly and cynical raid on the law by the loophole seekers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The UN in Namibia

The appointment of a United Nations representative for Namibia (South-West Africa) with the consent of the South African government is an interesting experiment well worth trying. In selecting a veteran diplomat from Switzerland, a country that is not a member of the United Nations, Secretary-General Waldheim was clearly going out of his way to avoid giving offense to Pretoria.

Alfred Escher can thus go quietly about his UN assignment of trying to bring about "self-determination and independence" for Namibia's 750,000 people, free of the embarrassment that would come if his own government were having to take a stand on this issue in the General Assembly or Security Council. He nonetheless will have to function under highly restrictive rules.

It is annoying that Mr. Escher's headquarters will be in New York rather than Namibia, and he evidently must clear each visit with South Africa, which has never owned the country and whose League of Nations mandate over the territory was vacated by the United Nations six years ago.

In these circumstances it is imperative that, once inside the country, Mr. Escher have complete freedom to go anywhere and to confer with whomever he chooses—for example, the deputy leader of the black South-West African People's Organization who is currently under a banning order by South African authorities. It is on the questions of freedom of movement and access to people that the value of Mr. Escher's experiment will be judged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Decisions in Denmark

Europe has won a battle, but has not yet won the war. The vote of the Danish electorate in favor of joining the Common Market is perfectly clear cut and enough to satisfy both the requirements of Danish law and the wishes of the supporters of the market in that country and elsewhere. But it does not wipe out the defeat administered to the EEC cause less than two weeks ago by the voters of Norway. Beyond that, the two-to-one majority in Denmark is a good deal less than it would have been a few years ago.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The Danish decision to join the European Economic Community has been given added

drama by Jens Otto Krag's resignation as premier. To retire at this moment is to conclude a distinguished political career with a flourish. It must also puzzle a good many people in Denmark and throughout the Community who had been expecting him to lead his country into the EEC next January. But his departure, sudden though it is, will neither put Danish membership in doubt nor change the policies Denmark can be expected to pursue within the Community. Mr. Krag has personal reasons for wishing to leave office now that the referendum has been won, and his resignation does not affect the significance of the national decision which may come to be seen as something of a landmark in the history of Western Europe.

—From the Times (London).

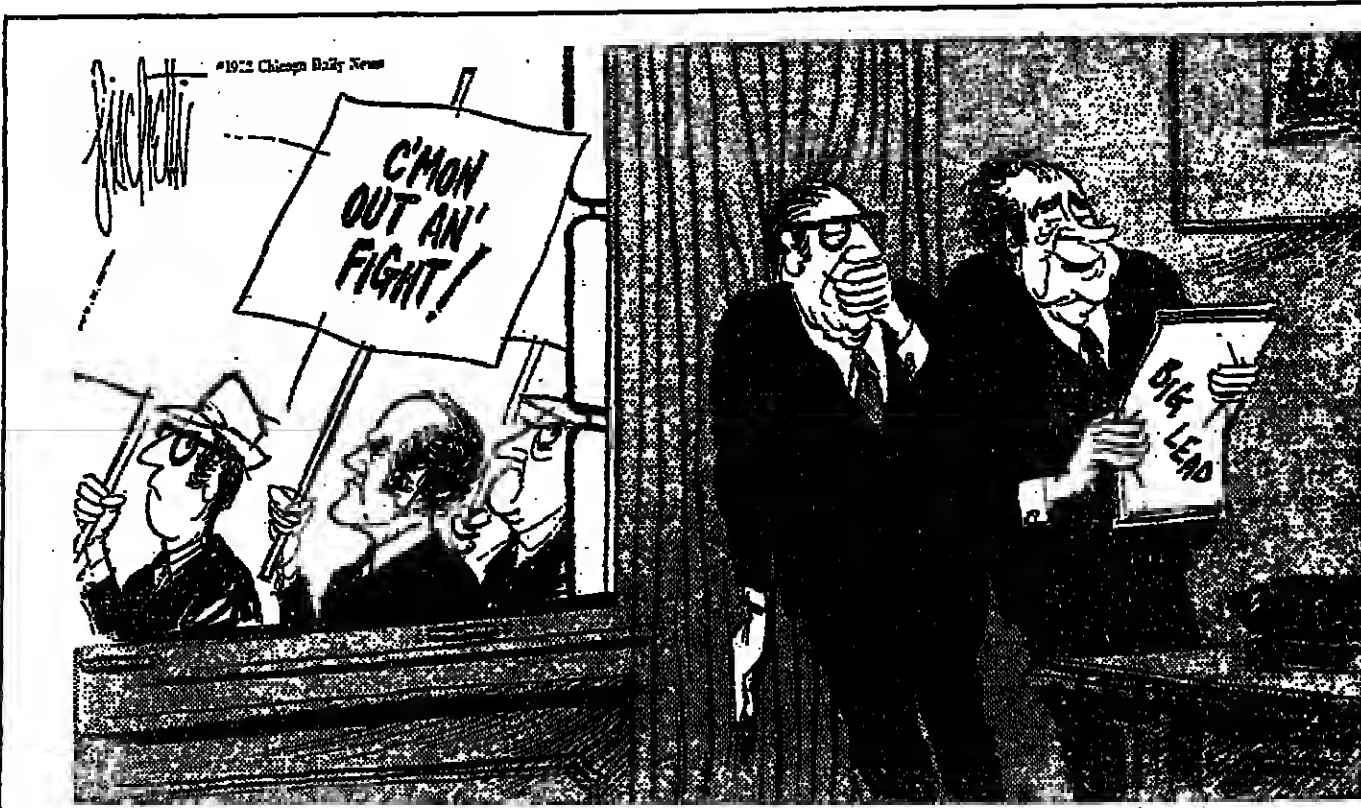
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1897  
BERLIN—The International Chess Tournament concluded today. Charousek defeated Teichgraber in 47 moves and took the first prize. Walbrodt takes the second prize, Blackburne the third, Janowski the fourth and Burn the fifth, while Alapin, Schlechter and Marco divide the sixth and seventh prizes. A special prize of 100 marks for the best results against winners of prizes was won by Shiffers.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1922  
NEW YORK—The New York Giants won the first game of the 1922 World Series by beating the New York Yankees by a score of 3 to 2 before a packed house at the Polo Grounds. There were no home runs, this was a pitchers' and defensive game. Those two elements, pitching and defense plus timely hitting by the Giants in the eighth inning when they scored their three runs, were the dominating factors in this opening thriller.



I Told Them They Wouldn't Have Nixon to Kick Around Anymore

## A Talk With Marcos on Using Martial Law

By Lee Lescaze

MANILA—President Ferdinand Marcos said that his martial law administration must succeed in starting a change of Filipino attitudes toward government and society.

"If we fail in this, then the whole exercise is futile," the president said during an interview granted this week.

The Philippine leader described himself as having been powerless before martial law to institute reforms or to handle the nation's problems of law and order, largely because he had lost credibility.

Speaking of the violence and corruption that flourished here, the president said, "There was no authority to stop it, because they (the people) didn't believe in the president anymore."

### Blames Politicians

Marcos puts much of the blame on Filipino politicians. "When the president is Marcos the time duck, there is a tendency (for politicians) to move out on their own," the 55-year-old president said.

Politics has "always been our obsession," and politics had become a series of maneuvers all centering on who would be the next president, Marcos said. "Issues have never been too important here and this kind of politics is what has corrupted the whole society."

In the first 10 days of martial law, Marcos said, "we have neutralized the potential focal points of violence and criminality—other than the Communists."

Philippine soldiers have had firefights with elements of the Maoist New People's Army in five provinces since martial law was declared, but the president believes that his surprise proclamation enabled him to prevent any non-Communist groups from forming an armed opposition.

In answer to a question, Marcos said that he had attempted to crack down on political warlords without imposing martial law but would have failed and would perhaps have increased the threat to his government.

### 900 Detained

"It is possible that some of the warlords who were threatening the national government indirectly might have been impulsive enough to join (the Communists) in fighting the government," Marcos said.

About 900 people have been detained under martial law, 300 of them in the Manila area, Marcos said. All those on the arrest lists prepared in advance of martial law have been apprehended, he added.

"I have ordered the halt of arrests," Marcos said. "This week he also ordered the release of all clergymen who had been detained and he expects that more releases will follow soon."

"Some were detained to eliminate rallying points for violent opposition," Marcos said. "But most of them are detained because we have the goods on them." The latter group presumably will be brought to trial.

The president said he hopes martial law will be lifted before the end of his present term in January 1974. "It is my fervent prayer that long before then we will be able to dismantle this structure of government," the president said.

Although the breakdown of law and order was the primary factor in his decision to declare martial law, Marcos said he was also influenced by the economic crisis caused by the July flooding of central Luzon—the most damaging natural disaster in Philippine history. Marcos said the floods contributed to what he called "the frustration, helplessness and desperation" of his people.

"It's ridiculous to talk of moving forward when the fields are covered with ash," the president said, "and another typhoon could bring a new disaster."

Congress had not passed the reconstruction bill for the flooded areas and the government had only about \$73 million to spend on rehabilitation of the flood-damaged lands, Marcos estimated that was about 10 percent of the funds needed.

Getting the central Luzon area back to its pre-flood position still must take priority over the new

reforms announced under martial law, Marcos said.

Land reform and reform of the economy would have been as impossible as a crackdown on warlords without martial law, Marcos said. "People ask why I didn't do these things earlier," he said. "I didn't do them because I didn't have the power."

### Needs Time

The president recognizes that land reform and an industrial buildup to increase employment takes time. "Things like this don't show any fruits until after several years," Marcos said. But he believes that his martial law administration can make a start which will not be ignored in the years to come.

Like his belief that his government can institute a change of social attitudes among Filipinos, this faith that economic reform can be irreversibly set in motion will only be proved—or disproved—as time passes.

"Politicians had no inclination to reform because it was not essential for their re-election," Marcos said. Skeptics wonder if politicians will change their attitudes after a year or so of martial law or whether martial law might have to be prolonged to give Marcos's programs longer protection under his unchallenged rule.

Many of his opponents have charged that Marcos wants to remain in power after 1973 and that he has been maneuvering to get around the present constitutional restriction barring him a third term.

Marcos insists that he has no ambition to remain his country's ruler. He plans "to write, read and play golf" after his present term expires, Marcos said in this interview.

However, there are two avenues open to the president should he decide to put off his retirement from politics. A convention meeting to revise the constitution has

as they were 40 years ago, for another great surge of innovative reform of foreign and domestic policy, and while there is a powerful case to be made for such reforms, he has not made it very well, and the country is in a far more conservative anti-Negro, anti-welfare mood than he has believed.

No doubt his own three explanations have some merit. He has failed to communicate his "real character and veracity" to the voters. Second, a masterful political selling job by Mr. Nixon. And third, a possible inability by some of the press to bring the same critical examination to the two candidates.

This is at least a partial explanation of his plight, but there is probably an even more fundamental fourth reason, namely, that he has probably misjudged the mood of the country, and emerged as the champion of militant forces that want more change than the majority of the voters desire.

### Unable to Adapt

One of the main causes of personal anxiety in America today is that the people have not been able to adapt to the convulsive political, social, economic and moral changes of the last quarter century, and along comes George calling for more and faster change.

Also, he has allowed himself to be identified with the changes demanded by the militant blacks, the liberated young women, and the social and economic planners, who, regardless of the validity of many of their arguments for ending the war and providing more help for the very poor, are precisely the minorities the majority seems to fear the most.

This, I believe, is the heart of his problem. He based his campaign on the assumption that the American people were ready,

### On the Mound

David S. Broder's metaphor "Richard Nixon is the Milt Pappas of American politics" (NYT, Sept. 21), in his column, is the most incisive discovery of this campaign year. It is indeed the year of the journeyman. May I offer Sen. McGovern as the "Sam McDowell" of American politics—lefty, lots of natural talent, lacks control, and apparently a non-winner.

### All That Glitters

Regarding William F. Buckley's enthusiastic description of the U.S. Information Agency's exhibit in Russia, "Research and Development U.S.A." (NYT, Sept. 23), wouldn't it be more informative for exhibit director William Davis to flash another photograph at the awestruck Russian visitors along with the snapshot

of his home and two-car garage he is so fond of exhibiting? He could still brag, "Why does my wife have her own car? Because she wants her own car," and then he could offer a photo of New York or Los Angeles suffocating in smog, hopefully saying in a less self-congratulatory tone, "Of course, there are certain drawbacks to unlimited and unplanned technological development."

JEFFERSON M. CARTER, Darmstadt, West Germany.

### Suggestion

I would suggest after reading "10 More Letter-Bombs Intercepted by Israelis" (NYT, Sept. 23), that Menachem Begin, with his new found respectability, head the UN debate on terrorism. His expertise is unsurpassed.

A. P. DAVID, Beirut.

## The Mounting Crisis Inside Soviet Union

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—I write in this new ignorance of whether the President of the United States knows what has come in about conditions inside the Soviet Union. The press has been so glibly toldness of post-summit and the current edition of the week alludes to the crisis. But if the information hand is to be believed, the crisis in Russia is far from routine. It is routinely taken to be the worst in the postwar history of the Soviet Union. And that the United States is unthinkingly committed to the tragic master stroke of the modern age: The rescue of Soviet government.

The first formal intimation of the Soviet condition came in the astonishing purchase of American wheat. Under the agreement, it was generally supposed that the Russians would order the shipment of wheat at regular intervals. Instead, the Russians ordered on the wheat with the glutinous concentration of a starving man, totally upsetting the wheat market—indeed, driving up the price on the world market in such a way as to greatly embarrass the United States, which is now forced under regular subsidizing arrangements to compensate American farmers for differentials brought on by the U.S.-backed deal.

### Leningrad Report

A Russian, living in Leningrad has described in devastating detail the poor conditions in the immediate environs of Leningrad. Last June there were no lemons, no fruit except poor-quality cherries, no lettuce, no vegetables except shredded carrots, turnips and potatoes. No fresh milk in the state stores, no real butter. At a suburban store he was able early this summer to buy 10 eggs a scrawny bunch of chickens, a few decrepit onions, a hunk of black bread, and a package of ten for 10 rubles. That is approximately one-tenth of the monthly salary of a Russian worker.

It is in order to disguise the hunger that 75 percent of Russia is now closed to tourists. And it is to disguise it that repression in general is so much in vogue. The KGB is everywhere, the militia, and the army exercises power, and they turn as societies frequently do under straitened circumstances, to repression: brutal, senseless, unheavened.

### Stalin in Vogue

Stalin is very much in vogue, and the oppressors are vitriolic of the power their predecessors had as Stalin's agents. Ignorance is the mother of the fate most of their predecessors met. Above all they want to avoid facing the responsibility for the disastrous domestic situation. Their concern now is: to keep the world from knowing what is going on, to blame the plight so visible to the peasants and workers on a plausible enemy, and to earn the hard currency to buy their way out of the crisis in the American market.

This, one insider notes, is the true reason for imposing the vicious emigration tax on the Jews. Not because they desire so much to punish the Jews or to save Soviet pride. But because they have coolly reckoned that Western Jews, mostly Americans, can be got to pay over the next period as much as \$500 million in ransom, and that one-half billion dollars is vitally necessary to feed Russia. That is why they continue to endure tourists—because they spend hard currency.

### Opportunity for U.S.

What might the United States do? According to one Russian, now is the historical opportunity to impose conditions on the sale of wheat. Above all what is needed—his reasons—is freedom of movement. Freedom for the intellectuals, the artists, the poets, to move about, and to publish their internal situation. The notion that it is just they who are oppressed in Russia is unfeeling towards those Russians, equally oppressed, who never wrote a line, nor read a book.

The haunting question is whether Richard Nixon, who if he does not have this information is bound to have it soon, will reason that the West is better off with the Kremlin leadership secure, never mind that convulsion in the Soviet Union could bring a better world and a dawn of liberty for the tormented Russian people.





Thomas Merrick, who has offered to buy the Colosseum.

## Rome Spurns \$1 Million Offer For Colosseum, Asks \$1 Billion

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP).—A Californian wants to buy the Colosseum for a million dollars. Rome is holding out for a billion—at least.

A real estate agent, Miss Fausta Vitelli, arrived here today from Laguna Beach, Calif., with a contract signed by Thomas Merrick and a check for \$10,000 as a down payment on the most majestic monument of imperial Rome.

Mr. Merrick offered to put up another million for repairs and restoration, then charge visitors an admission fee and split the take 50-50 with Rome's city administration, which is heavily in debt.

"This man's proposal cannot possibly be taken into consideration," the superintendent of antiquities, Giampaolo Carettoni, protested indignantly. "No fee

## Von Guttenberg Dies; CSU Chief, Brandt Opponent

GUTTENBERG, West Germany, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Berthold Karl Theodor von Guttenberg, 51, commander of the Christian Social Union in 1956 and one of the most outspoken critics of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Eastern policy, died today, his family said.

The Baron resigned his seat in the Bundestag several months ago because of illness and retired to Guttenberg Castle in Upper Franconia.

In the latter house of parliament he specialized in foreign affairs. He gave a long and emotional speech in the Bundestag in May 1970, attacking Mr. Brandt's policies of détente with the East bloc. The speech caused a sensation at the time.

## Harry E. Coffee

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4 (AP).—Harry E. Coffee, 22, who served four terms as a Democratic congressman beginning in 1934, died yesterday. He retired from politics following his defeat for the U.S. Senate in 1942. He became president of Union Stockyards, Inc., and is credited with making Omaha Stockyards the largest in the world.

## Cairo Names Envoy to Bonn

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (AP).—Isma'il Fahmy, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed Egypt's ambassador to West Germany, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported today.

Mr. Fahmy will be the first Egyptian ambassador to go to Bonn in seven years, although West Germany is one of Egypt's major trading partners. Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Germany in 1965 to protest Bonn's recognition of Israel. The two resumed relations at Jeddah. Bonn sent an ambassador to Cairo two months later.

## Edith Irving Returns to Ibiza To Await Swiss Court's Call

IBIZA, Spain, Oct. 4 (UPI).—After eight months of interrogation and court proceedings, of serving a U.S. jail sentence and hiding away in Switzerland, Mrs. Edith Irving has returned

to this artist colony island where her husband, author Clifford Irving, engineered the Howard Hughes book caper a year ago.

She flew to Ibiza from Zurich last night to await the beginning of her Swiss trial on charges of fraud and forgery. Swiss authorities allowed her to stay with friends here after she posted bail and promised to return whenever a Zurich district court orders her to show up for the trial.

Mrs. Irving was met at the airport by Ginevra Suskind, wife of author Robert Suskind who, like Irving, is serving a jail sentence in the United States for a conviction growing out of their sensational literary hoax.

The two women, who had not seen each other since the Irvings left for New York eight months ago, drove off to the newly acquired Suskind home—an old farm near the fishing port of Santa Eulalia.

Friends said that Mrs. Irving left her two children with relatives in Switzerland.

The friends said Mrs. Irving planned to visit the 300-year-old Moorish-style farmhouse where she and her husband used to live and work. She is an impressionist painter.

Shortly after their departure for the United States, the Spanish police searched the house and

## Brussels Orders Gas Stations To Open Today

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Economics Minister Henri Simonet today ordered that all gas pumps be opened to supply fuel to motorists tomorrow.

The federation of garage and service station owners had called for an indefinite gas pump strike in spite of ministry warning it had "the right and means to requisition if necessary."

The ministerial decree regulating gas pumps, attendants and fuel will be published in the official gazette tomorrow and become effective immediately, a ministry spokesman said.

The federation had called for a continued gas pump strike as Belgian towns came back to life today when shopkeepers and small traders opened their businesses again after a two-day strike. But the continued no-gas campaign was only partly successful.



Edith Irving

padlocked it. A court spokesman later said Irving had been ordered to appear before a magistrate on a suspected "offense against public health."

The offense has never been more closely defined, and apparently the proceedings were stopped. The magistrate never followed up on his announced intention to have Irving extradited by the United States, and the padlocks were subsequently removed. The Irving farm has been put on sale for \$85,000 but no buyer has been found yet, the friends said.

## Met's Paintings an Issue in Italian Strike

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Two paintings sold recently by New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art have been injected into the drive of 1.5 million Italian metal workers for a new nationwide contract.

The labor campaign is spearheaded by the 180,000 factory hands, mechanics and office workers of the giant Fiat motor company—and its president, Gianni Agnelli, was mentioned as a possible purchaser of the expensive masterpieces, a Van Gogh and a Rousseau.

Mr. Agnelli, one of Europe's leading industrialists and wealthiest men, denied on Sunday that he had bought the two paintings.

However, L'Unita, main organ of the Italian Communist party, ignored the disclaimer and in a virulent front-page note said yesterday that Mr. Agnelli was the only metal worker in Italy who need not worry about money.

While factory hands were struggling to earn a little more than the present "pittance," L'Unita said, "Mr. Agnelli takes away from them one and a half billion lire (\$24 million)—because that one and a half billion is theirs and not his—and goes to America over the weekend to do a little shopping, buy a little something."

Other Italian newspapers printed Mr. Agnelli's denial that he was in the market for the

Van Gogh and the Rousseau. After the salvo from the Communist party, it looks nevertheless pretty certain that the affair of the two paintings will come up again in the forthcoming labor-management negotiations in the auto industry and kindred enterprises.

The metal workers are the strongest group among the more

than 4 million wage earners—more than a fifth of Italy's entire labor force—whose three-year nationwide collective contracts must be renegotiated this autumn.

Another "Hot Autumn"

A wave of strikes during the last few weeks heralded what may become another "hot autumn" like that of 1969 when labor conflicts were accompanied by political tension and violence. Industrial management today asserts it is unable to grant many of labor's demands because the long stagnation through which Italy has been going since 1970 has severely squeezed profits.

If an industrial leader such as Mr. Agnelli were found to have so much ready cash as to add masterpieces to his art collection, the union negotiators would have a persuasive argument.

Fiat Prime Target  
Fiat, Italy's No. 1 private employer and a key factor in its economic development, is a prime target of the labor strategy. Fiat workers have for three generations been regarded—and regard themselves—as the aristocracy of the Italian working class.

Mr. Agnelli, the 51-year-old grandson of Fiat's founder, has far-reaching interests. He is at home in New York and Detroit and recently visited the Soviet Union, where Fiat built a factory at Togliatti on the Volga that turns out more than 1,000 cars a day under license.

## All 100 Aboard Killed In Soviet Plane Crash

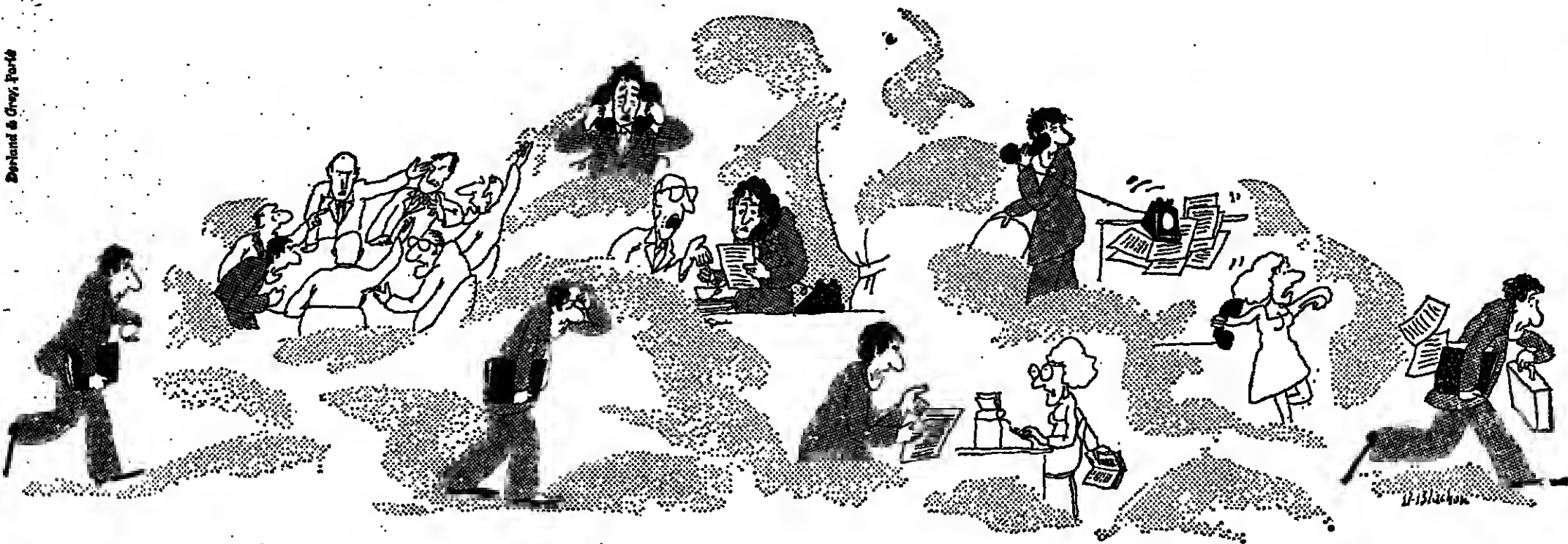
MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—All 100 passengers and crew were killed when a Soviet Ilyushin-18 airliner crashed and exploded Monday soon after taking off from the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Soviet sources said today.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told the U.S. Embassy, in answer to an enquiry, that no Americans were on board.

Soviet sources said that the pilot lost radio contact shortly after taking off on a flight to Moscow. The plane crashed on the shore 15 kilometers north of the airport and exploded, they said.

## Mafia Suspects Held

PALERMO, Oct. 4 (AP).—Fourteen Mafia suspects were taken into custody by police last night in simultaneous raids on cities from the south coast of Sicily to the Italian Riviera.



# When you're always flying from one problem to another, you deserve a little understanding.

Travelling for business is never easy.

You rush out of a tough meeting. Fight the traffic. Finally get to the airport just in time to catch your flight.

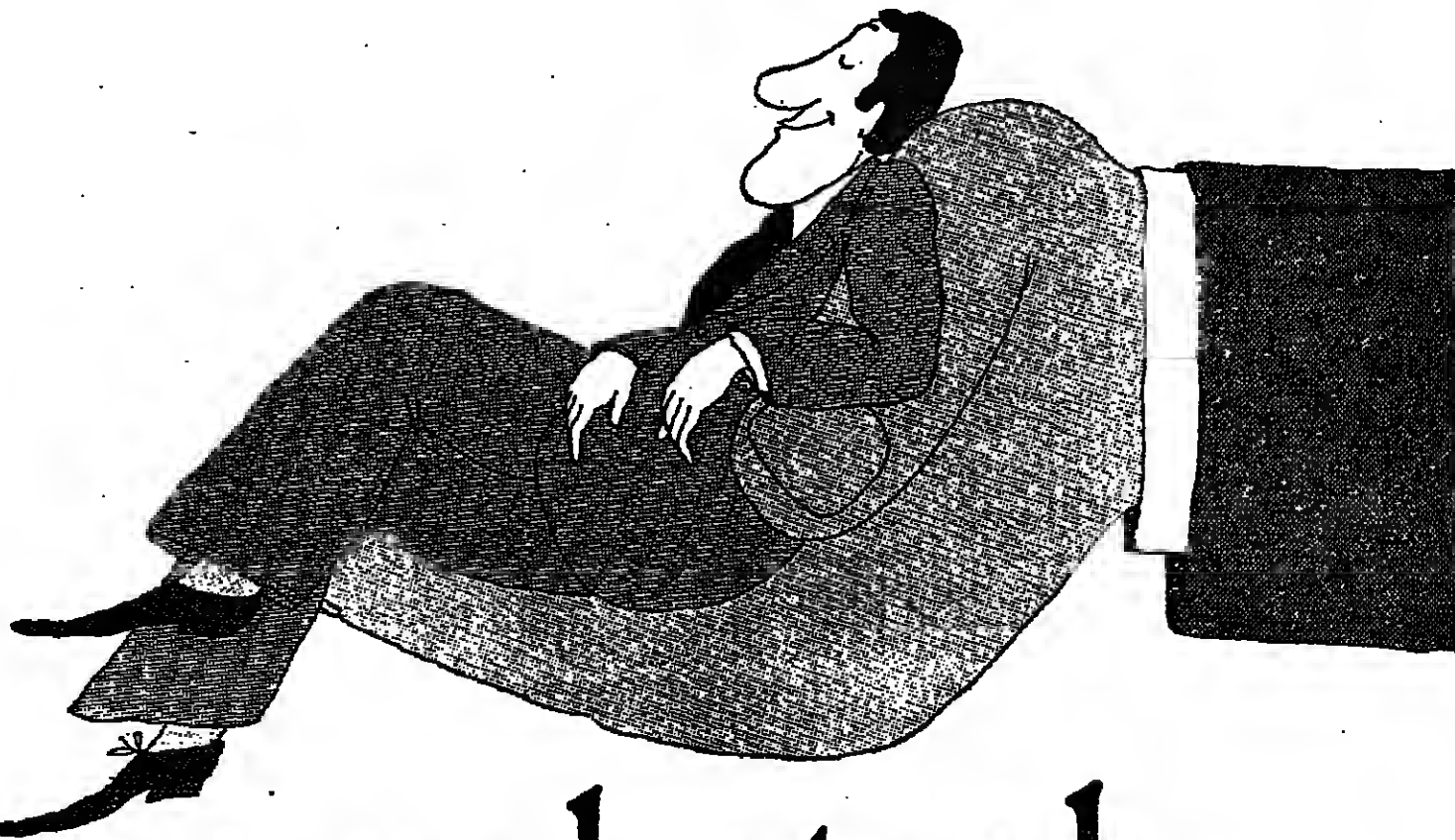
And what can you expect when you arrive? More of the same.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we understand how hectic and difficult your life can be. So we do everything we can to make the part of it you spend with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention

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Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal

**HOUSE OF LORDS**

8 years old



## FASHION

### The Three Big Looks For Autumn

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The fall fashion chips are down. Three of the strongest trends are the blouson, angora knits and the slow but sure return of the dress.

The blouson, a vaguely military, vaguely athletic garment, is way ahead in the fashion race. Cropped at the waist, it sits nicely on the new, wider pants and skirts. Its young look makes it a sure winner.

Paris streets are full of blousons; the range is endless—ruffled, suede, mohair, wool plaid, fur, fake fur, just name it. A pretty girl walked in Saint Germain des Prés the other day, looking like a huge powder puff. Her blouson was of circular rings of multi-colored marabou.

The newest ones, made of Borg fake fur, have a cuddly, teddy bear look. The kindest are of satin with names of American states appliquéd in the back.

Designer Vicky Tiel puts blousons over black jersey jumpsuits.

You'll find exciting genuine fashion in furs and dresses at

**MARIE-MARTINE**

8 Rue de Sévres  
Paris 6e

MINK COAT - \$1,350  
EXPORT PRICE



From Vog, angora combined with lurex.

All her blousons have dolman sleeves. She even cut up her own two-year-old mink coat and got two blousons out of it. One is all mink, the other has knit sleeves.

All the fashion boutiques have racks of them. Vog has a particularly wide selection. Some are of striped mohair and zip up the front. Others have ribbed bands around the armholes and look as if they had just stepped out of the Olympics. The light flannel ones, in bonbon colors, are longer, flare gently around the waist and look slightly dressier.

#### Crespin in Paris

Régine Crespin will give a recital of works by Brahms, Schumann, Debussy, Ravel and Duparc Oct. 6 at the Paris Opéra, opening a series of song recitals at the Opéra that will include Tatyana Troyanos, Leonie Price, Teresa Berganza and Nicolai Gedda.

At Courrèges, the best seller is the 500-franc vinyl number with two huge stylized Cs. It comes in six different colors but the shop has already run out of black, white and red. The Dior boutique has pants and blousons of loden and satin. Marie Martine has deluxe, mink blousons trimmed with leather waistbands.

Angora sweaters have also hit the fashion headlines hard. Because angora comes from a single factory in France, many yarn shops are completely sold out—leaving knit-it-yourselfers out in the cold. Among the ready-to-wear angora knits, the Timwear collection, designed by Karl Lagerfeld, is outstanding. His sweaters are cut with a soft round neckline and his color combinations are a subtle play on pastels.

Emmanuelle Khanh is another talented designer whose sweaters, with deep halving sleeves, have that new, wide-at-the-top silhouette first introduced by Kenzo for Jap.

Fur blouson combined with knit ribbing.

At Marie Martine, all the made-in-Italy angora sweaters wear in a few days. The problem with angora is that it sheds. But Marcel Salem, owner of Marie Martine, claims that if you put an angora sweater into the refrigerator for 24 hours, it will stop shedding.

Finally, as much as women like pants (you can't beat them for comfort), they are now ready for dresses again. The black silk jersey dress is a new version of the old cocktail dress. English designers have been fast making a niche for himself on the French market. Her much-copied dresses look like nothing on the racks. But once their understated elegance is pepped up with jewelry (ivory preferably), high heels and a touch of color (such as a marabou shawl), they look great.

This dress revival means a return to the girly look and some designers, such as Vicky Tiel, are going even further in their next spring and summer collections. Vicky, for one, is bringing back the crinoline.

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By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK (UPI).—There he was in the galley of the aircraft carrier with 500 loaves of bread and 50 pineapple upside-down cakes in the oven when the alarm sounded, automatically sealing him off so a torpedo could not flood and sink the ship.

And there he stayed for four-and-a-half hot and airless hours of the torpedo alert—so hot and so airless that he passed out. When he finally came to rescue him, to carry him off to sick bay, what was Richard G. Blaisdell doing?

Moaning. "My bread," he cried weakly. "My cakes. Get the cakes."

At the time, Mr. Blaisdell was a commissary man aboard the USS Ticonderoga, cruising the Tonkin Gulf in the early years of the Vietnam war. He was obviously a serious cook. So serious that he went on to better things: cakes that looked exactly like destroyers (with dry-ice smoke rising from their stacks) and the title of "official cake decorator of the Pacific fleet."

Such triumphs were to some extent predictable. He had already distinguished himself back home in Mossyrock, Wash., as something of a boy wonder. At age 9, he was making cookies, cakes, bread and cinnamon rolls. By the time he was 14, he had founded an all-boy baking club, which won prize after prize at county fairs.

Today, at 32 and dozens of



Richard Blaisdell with his entries for contest.

cake-decorating prizes later, Mr. Blaisdell is chef decorator at the Waldorf, where he presides over a sweet-smelling fantasy world of spun-sugar fruits and marzipan flowers.

#### The Contest

Yet even that is not enough. This week in Frankfurt, Mr. Blaisdell, a member of an 11-man American team, is going for what to him is the cake-decorating Olympics gold medal—first place in decorative arts in the International Culinary Competition.

"I think I have a good chance," he said, "Americans usually do well."

His entry, which took five months of 18-hour days to prepare, includes 27 displays. A fruit tree with paper-thin marzipan leaves and flowers stands in a rock garden. An elaborate temple wedding cake has individual packages of fruitcake inside.

A bouquet of marzipan roses, pansies, zinnias, hibiscus, orchids, daffodils and asters is formally arranged and very fragile atop the marzipan lid of a large, wide marzipan cookie bowl.

There are the more traditional confections. The judges, who will study entries from 26 nations starting tomorrow, are also in for a lesson in American pop culture.

Besides the seals of the 50 states in marzipan and the flowers of the 50 states in pulled sugar, Mr. Blaisdell is offering

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## U.S. Chef Off to Olympics in Frankfurt

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—1972— Stocks and		Sis.	Net					
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	1969.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
45 1/4	44 1/4	3.00	25.00	24	28 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/2

[illegible]



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1977- Stocks and Div. in \$ Sta. 100% P/E High Low Last Chg.										-1977- Stocks and Div. in \$ Sta. 100% P/E High Low Last Chg.									
(Continued from preceding page.)																			
131	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			224	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
132	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			225	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
133	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			226	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
134	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			227	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
135	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			228	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
136	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			229	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
137	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			230	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
138	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			231	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
139	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			232	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
140	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			233	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
141	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			234	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
142	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			235	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
143	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			236	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
144	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			237	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
145	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			238	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
146	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			239	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
147	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			240	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
148	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			241	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
149	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			242	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
150	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			243	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
151	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			244	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
152	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			245	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
153	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			246	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
154	WGL and	15	15	21	20	31	+18			247	135	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Cash  
 prices in primary markets as regis-  
 tered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit      Wtd. Yearage

Wheat, No. 1 Durum, 100 bushels      1.26 1/4  
 No. 2 Durum, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 1 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 2 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4

# U.S. Commodity Prices

TENTILES  
 Franchised 64-80 24 1/2 70      21      17 1/2

MEALS  
 Steel coils (P&L) ton      126.00      128.00  
 Sheet metal (P&L) ton      92.25      70.50  
 Salt (P&L) ton      70.50      128.00

Wheat, No. 1 Durum, 100 bushels      1.26 1/4  
 No. 2 Durum, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 1 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 2 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4

## SOYBEAN MEAL

Oct      106.50      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 Nov      105.50      104.75      105.50      104.75  
 Dec      104.75      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 Jan      104.75      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 Mar      105.75      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 May      105.75      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 Jul      105.75      104.75      105.75      104.75  
 Aug      105.75      104.75      105.75      104.75

Wheat, No. 1 Durum, 100 bushels      1.26 1/4  
 No. 2 Durum, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 1 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4  
 No. 2 Soft, 100 bushels      1.23 1/4

## Market Summary

Oct. 4, 1972		
Most Active—New York		
TeleTel	536.30	48 1/2
Intl. Frail	597.00	30 1/4
De Wrr	568.00	53 1/4
TeleTel	597.00	30 1/4
RCrac	311.00	6 7/8
Sec Inc	233.40	37
P DH	115.00	22 1/2
TeleTel	597.00	30 1/4
Map Alig	172.00	18 1/4
TeleTel	164.20	29
TeleTel	597.00	30 1/4
CJ N	126.00	83 1/2
TeleTel	164.40	53 1/4
TeleTel	597.00	30 1/4
sewoy	97.20	47
Summ. 33 stocks	18,540.00	share
Summ. 15 stocks	3,730.30	share
Summ. 10 stocks	2,240.00	share
crage price, 10 stocks	854.80	
100 17 1/2, highs, 30; lows, 7		
are traded in 1 lot.		
Summ. 33 stocks	decimas, 88 1/2	
changed 340		
Y. stock index	60.25	-0.14;
Imperial	55.47	-0.25;
TeleTel	44.72	10 1/2;
100 17 1/2, highs	30.15	+0.21.

### New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

### Don Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
48	955.15	964.10	967.85	971.31
7m	215.45	218.50	213.67	215.59
11	111.20	112.09	110.25	111.48
12	333.95	312.19	306.65	306.37

	High	Low	Close
Industrials	124.63	122.63	123.17
Railroads	41.97	41.34	41.38
Utilities	55.96	55.96	55.85
Gov. Bonds	176.35	179.58	178.09

Shore

	269,867	269,867
	236,756	236,756
	243,210	243,210
	227,631	227,631
	212,470	212,470

Total income are included in  
a future.

Home Co.	House Fin	Snapel HI
inguel	House Fin	Snapel HI

10-10-68	107.33	107.24	107.15	107.06	106.97	106.88	106.79	106.70	106.61	106.52	106.43	106.34	106.25	106.16	106.07	105.98	105.89	105.80	105.71	105.62	105.53	105.44	105.35	105.26	105.17	105.08	104.99	104.90	104.81	104.72	104.63	104.54	104.45	104.36	104.27	104.18	104.09	104.00	103.91	103.82	103.73	103.64	103.55	103.46	103.37	103.28	103.19	103.10	103.01	102.92	102.83	102.74	102.65	102.56	102.47	102.38	102.29	102.20	102.11	102.02	101.93	101.84	101.75	101.66	101.57	101.48	101.39	101.30	101.21	101.12	101.03	100.94	100.85	100.76	100.67	100.58	100.49	100.40	100.31	100.22	100.13	100.04	99.95	99.86	99.77	99.68	99.59	99.50	99.41	99.32	99.23	99.14	99.05	98.96	98.87	98.78	98.69	98.60	98.51	98.42	98.33	98.24	98.15	98.06	97.97	97.88	97.79	97.70	97.61	97.52	97.43	97.34	97.25	97.16	97.07	96.98	96.89	96.80	96.71	96.62	96.53	96.44	96.35	96.26	96.17	96.08	95.99	95.90	95.81	95.72	95.63	95.54	95.45	95.36	95.27	95.18	95.09	95.00	94.91	94.82	94.73	94.64	94.55	94.46	94.37	94.28	94.19	94.10	94.01	93.92	93.83	93.74	93.65	93.56	93.47	93.38	93.29	93.20	93.11	93.02	92.93	92.84	92.75	92.66	92.57	92.48	92.39	92.30	92.21	92.12	92.03	91.94	91.85	91.76	91.67	91.58	91.49	91.40	91.31	91.22	91.13	91.04	90.95	90.86	90.77	90.68	90.59	90.50	90.41	90.32	90.23	90.14	90.05	89.96	89.87	89.78	89.69	89.60	89.51	89.42	89.33	89.24	89.15	89.06	88.97	88.88	88.79	88.70	88.61	88.52	88.43	88.34	88.25	88.16	88.07	87.98	87.89	87.80	87.71	87.62	87.53	87.44	87.35	87.26	87.17	87.08	86.99	86.90	86.81	86.72	86.63	86.54	86.45	86.36	86.27	86.18	86.09	86.00	85.91	85.82	85.73	85.64	85.55	85.46	85.37	85.28	85.19	85.10	85.01	84.92	84.83	84.74	84.65	84.56	84.47	84.38	84.29	84.20	84.11	84.02	83.93	83.84	83.75	83.66	83.57	83.48	83.39	83.30	83.21	83.12	83.03	82.94	82.85	82.76	82.67	82.58	82.49	82.40	82.31	82.22	82.13	82.04	81.95	81.86	81.77	81.68	81.59	81.50	81.41	81.32	81.23	81.14	81.05	80.96	80.87	80.78	80.69	80.60	80.51	80.42	80.33	80.24	80.15	80.06	79.97	79.88	79.79	79.70	79.61	79.52	79.43	79.34	79.25	79.16	79.07	78.98	78.89	78.80	78.71	78.62	78.53	78.44	78.35	78.26	78.17	78.08	77.99	77.90	77.81	77.72	77.63	77.54	77.45	77.36	77.27	77.18	77.09	77.00	76.91	76.82	76.73	76.64	76.55	76.46	76.37	76.28	76.19	76.10	76.01	75.92	75.83	75.74	75.65	75.56	75.47	75.38	75.29	75.20	75.11	75.02	74.93	74.84	74.75	74.66	74.57	74.48	74.39	74.30	74.21	74.12	74.03	73.94	73.85	73.76	73.67	73.58	73.49	73.40	73.31	73.22	73.13	73.04	72.95	72.86	72.77	72.68	72.59	72.50	72.41	72.32	72.23	72.14	72.05	71.96	71.87	71.78	71.69	71.60	71.51	71.42	71.33	71.24	71.15	71.06	70.97	70.88	70.79	70.70	70.61	70.52	70.43	70.34	70.25	70.16	70.07	69.98	69.89	69.80	69.71	69.62	69.53	69.44	69.35	69.26	69.17	69.08	68.99	68.90	68.81	68.72	68.63	68.54	68.45	68.36	68.27	68.18	68.09	68.00	67.91	67.82	67.73	67.64	67.55	67.46	67.37	67.28	67.19	67.10	67.01	66.92	66.83	66.74	66.65	66.56	66.47	66.38	66.29	66.20	66.11	66.02	65.93	65.84	65.75	65.66	65.57	65.48	65.39	65.30	65.21	65.12	65.03	64.94	64.85	64.76	64.67	64.58	64.49	64.40	64.31	64.22	64.13	64.04	63.95	63.86	63.77	63.68	63.59	63.50	63.41	63.32	63.23	63.14	63.05	62.96	62.87	62.78	62.69	62.60	62.51	62.42	62.33	62.24	62.15	62.06	61.97	61.88	61.79	61.70	61.61	61.52	61.43	61.34	61.25	61.16	61.07	60.98	60.89	60.80	60.71	60.62	60.53	60.44	60.35	60.26	60.17	60.08	59.99	59.90	59.81	59.72	59.63	59.54	59.45	59.36	59.27	59.18	59.09	59.00	58.91	58.82	58.73	58.64	58.55	58.46	58.37	58.28	58.19	58.10	58.01	57.92	57.83	57.74	57.65	57.56	57.47	57.38	57.29	57.20	57.11	57.02	56.93	56.84	56.75	56.66	56.57	56.48	56.39	56.30	56.21	56.12	56.03	55.94	55.85	55.76	55.67	55.58	55.49	55.40	55.31	55.22	55.13	55.04	54.95	54.86	54.77	54.68	54.59	54.50	54.41	54.32	54.23	54.14	54.05	53.96	53.87	53.78	53.69	53.60	53.51	53.42	53.33	53.24	53.15	53.06	52.97	52.88	52.79	52.70	52.61	52.52	52.43	52.34	52.25	52.16	52.07	51.98	51.89	51.80	51.71	51.62	51.53	51.44	51.35	51.26	51.17	51.08	50.99	50.90	50.81	50.72	50.63	50.54	50.45	50.36	50.27	50.18	50.09	49.99	49.90	49.81	49.72	49.63	49.54	49.45	49.36	49.27	49.18	49.09	49.00	48.91	48.82	48.73	48.64	48.55	48.46	48.37	48.28	48.19	48.10	48.01	47.92	47.83	47.74	47.65	47.56	47.47	47.38	47.29	47.20	47.11	47.02	46.93	46.84	46.75	46.66	46.57	46.48	46.39	46.30	46.21	46.12	46.03	45.94	45.85	45.76	45.67	45.58	45.49	45.40	45.31	45.22	45.13	45.04	44.95	44.86	44.77	44.68	44.59	44.50	44.41	44.32	44.23	44.14	44.05	43.96	43.87	43.78	43.69	43.60	43.51	43.42	43.33	43.24	43.15	43.06	42.97	42.88	42.79	42.70	42.61	42.52	42.43	42.34	42.25	42.16	42.07	41.98	41.89	41.80	41.71	41.62	41.53	41.44	41.35	41.26	41.17	41.08	40.99	40.90	40.81	40.72	40.63	40.54	40.45	40.36	40.27	40.18	40.09	39.99	39.90	39.81	39.72	39.63	39.54	39.45	39.36	39.27	39.18	39.09	39.00	38.91	38.82	38.73	38.64	38.55	38.46	38.37	38.28	38.19	38.10	38.01	37.92	37.83	37.74	37.65	37.56	37.47	37.38	37.29	37.20	37.11	37.02	36.93	36.84	36.75	36.66	36.57	36.48	36.39	36.30	36.21	36.12	36.03	35.94	35.85	35.76	35.67	35.58	35.49	35.40	35.31	35.22	35.13	35.04	34.95	34.86	34.77	34.68	34.59	34.50	34.41	34.32	34.23	34.14	34.05	33.96	33.87	33.78	33.69	33.60	33.51	33.42	33.33	33.24	33.15	33.06	32.97	32.88	32.79	32.70	32.61	32.52	32.43	32.34	32.25	32.16	32.07	31.98	31.89	31.80	31.71	31.62	31.53	31.44	31.35	31.26	31.17	31.08	30.99	30.90	30.81	30.72	30.63	30.54	30.45	30.36	30.27	30.18	30.09	29.99	29.90	29.81	29.72	29.63	29.54	29.45	29.36	29.27	29.18	29.09	29.00	28.91	28.82	28.73	28.64	28.55	28.46	28.37	28.28	28.19	28.10	28.01	27.92	27.83	27.74	27.65	27.56	27.47	27.38	27.29	27.20	27.11	27.02	26.93	26.84	26.75	26.66	26.57	26.48	26.39	26.30	26.21	26.12	26.03	25.94	25.85	25.76	25.67	25.58	25.49	25.40	25.31	25.22	25.13	25.04	24.95	24.86	24.77	24.68	24.59	24.50	24.41	24.32	24.23	24.14	24.05	23.96	23.87	23.78	23.69	23.60	23.51	23.42	23.33	23.24	23.15	23.06	22.97	22.88	22.79	22.70	22.61	22.52	22.43	22.34	22.25	22.16	22.07	21.98	21.89	21.80	21.71	21.62	21.53	21.44	21.35	21.26	21.17	21.08	20.99	20.90	20.81	20.72	20.63	20.54	20.45	20.36	20.27	20.18	20.09	19.99	19.90	19.81	19.72	19.63	19.54	19.45	19.36	19.27	19.18	19.09	19.00	18.91	18.82	18.73	18.64	18.55	18.46	18.37	18.28	18.19	18.10	18.01	17.92	17.83	17.74	17.65	17.56	17.47	17.38	17.29	17.20	17.11	17.02	16.93	16.84	16.75	16.66	16.57	16.48	16.39	16.30	16.21	16.12	16.03	15.94	15.85	15.76	15.67	15.58	15.49	15.40	15.31	15.22	15.13	15.04	14.95	14.86	14.77	14.68	14.59	14.50	14.41	14.32	14.23	14.14	14.05	13.96	13.87	13.78	13.69	13.60	13.51	13.42	13.33	13.24	13.15	13.06	12.97	12.88	12.79	12.70	12.61	12.52	12.43	12.34	12.25	12.16	12.07	11.98	11.89	11.80	11.71	11.62	11.53	11.44	11.35	11.26	11.17	11.08	10.99	10.90	10.81	10.72	10.63	10.54	10.45	10.36	10.27	10.18	10.09	9.99	9.90	9.81	9.72	9.63	9.54	9.45	9.36	9.27	9.18	9.09	9.00	8.91	8.82	8.73	8.64	8.55	8.46	8.37	8.28	8.19	8.10	8.01	7.92	7.83	7.74	7.65	7.56	7.47	7.38	7.29	7.20	7.11	7.02	6.93	6.84	6.75	6.66	6.57	6.48	6.39	6.30	6.21	6.12	6.03	5.94	5.85	5.76	5.67	5.58	5.49	5.40	5.31	5.22	5.13	5.04	4.95	4.86	4.77	4.68	4.59	4.50	4.41	4.32	4.23	4.14	4.05	3.96	3.87	3.78	3.69	3.60	3.51	3.42	3.33	3.24	3.15	3.06	2.97	2.88	2.79	2.70	2.61	2.52	2.43	2.34	2.25	2.16	2.07	1.98	1.89	1.80	1.71	1.62	1.53	1.44	1.35	1.26	1.17	1.08	0.99	0.90	0.81	0.72	0.63	0.54	0.45	0.36	0.27	0.18	0.09	0.00	-0.09	-0.18	-0.27	-0.36	-0.45	-0.54	-0.63	-0.72	-0.81	-0.90	-0.99	-1.08	-1.17	-1.26	-1.35	-1.44	-1.53	-1.62	-1.71	-1.80	-1.89	-1.98	-2.07	-2.16	-2.25	-2.34	-2.43	-2.52	-2.61	-2.70	-2.79	-2.88	-2.97	-3.06	-3.15	-3.24	-3.33	-3.42	-3.51	-3.60	-3.69	-3.78	-3.87	-3.96	-4.05	-4.14	-4.23	-4.32	-4.41	-4.50	-4.59	-4.68
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28	SOYBEAN MEAL
	Oct 106.50 134

[illegible]

Jun	37.43	517
Aug	37.55	537
Sales:	Oct	654:

WHEAT					PREV	
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Settle
Dec	2.12	2.12 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.11 1/2	
Mar	2.15	2.15 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.14 1/2	
May	2.10 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.07 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.09 1/2	
July	2.08 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.05 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.06 1/2	
Sept	1.83 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.82 1/2	
CORN						
Dec	1.37	1.37 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.37 1/2	
Mar	1.40 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.40 1/2	
May	1.39 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	
July	1.40 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.40 1/2	
Sept	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	
SOYBEANS						
Dec	1.37	1.37 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.37 1/2	
Mar	1.40 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.40 1/2	
May	1.39 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	
July	1.40 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.40 1/2	
Sept	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	

3.39 1/2	3.40 1/2	3.41 1/2	Jul	25.75	25
3.44 1/2	3.45 1/2	3.46 1/2	Aug	24.70	25
3.49 1/2	3.50	3.51 1/2	Oct	23.50	25

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10.25	13.33	010.23	b-Bid: a-Asked: n-

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**KARL-HEINZ DOOBE**  
as an account executive  
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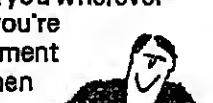
With our minute-by-minute flow of essential business information, and our skill at gauging future trends, we're good people to have working on the spot for you. Especially when you're manoeuvring towards a merger or acquisition over here; in which case we can provide you with expert guidance — impartially, discreetly,

**Where we are**  
You can contact us directly at the address below. We are also a partner in the worldwide Orion banking group. Remember our name — Westdeutsche Landesbank.

**Westdeutsche Landesbank**  
**Girozentrale** 56 Friedrichstrasse,  
4 Duesseldorf, West Germany

## Who we are

The Westdeutsche Landesbank is one of the biggest of all German banks. With total deposits of more than \$ 13,000,000,000. We can do business with you wherever you are, and wherever you're planning a new development or further expansion. When you've got something big in mind that needs sound financial backing, just let us know. We'll come to you.

A black and white illustration of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie, sitting at a desk. He is looking down at a typewriter, which has a sheet of paper with some text on it. The man has a thoughtful or slightly weary expression. The desk is simple, and there are some papers or books on it. The background is plain.

**Westdeutsche Landesbank**  
**Girozentrale** 56 Friedrichstrasse,  
 4 Duesseldorf, West Germany  
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*(continued)*

\_\_\_\_\_

Age (years)	Percentage of correct responses (%)
10	10
11	20
12	40
13	35
14	30
15	25
16	20
17	15
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100	40







[illegible][illegible]

**BRITISH**



**LEYLAND**

**French Francs 100,000,000**  
**7 1/2 % Bonds due 1987**

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A.	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
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BANQUE DU BENELUX S.A.	BANQUE DE COMMERCE S.A.	BANQUE LOUIS DREYFUS
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO	BANQUE MAX FISCHER S.C.S.	BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES		BANQUE FRANCO-PORTUGAISE D'OUTRE-MER
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE DE NEUFUIZZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLAT	BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE	BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE	BANQUE WORMS
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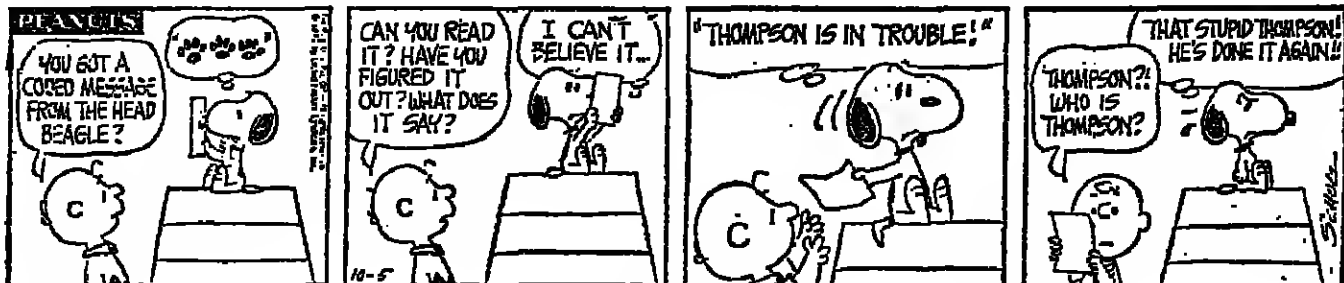
Including Eurocurrency transactions:

**Ken Katsuyama** Director  
and Representative—Europe

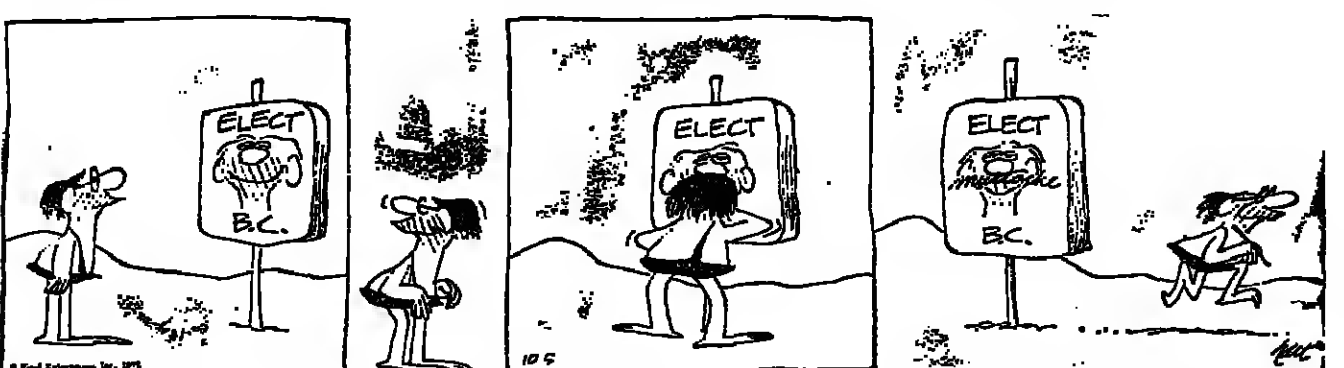
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PEANUTS



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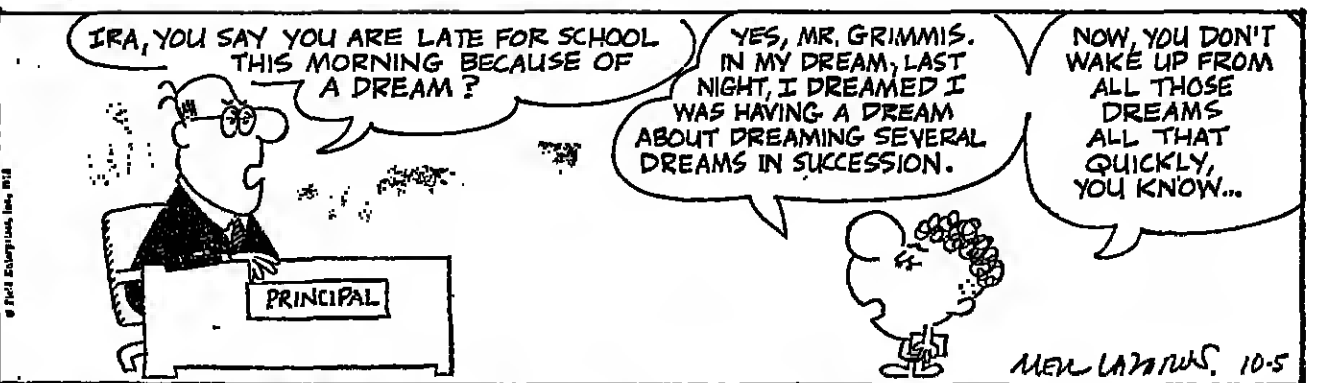
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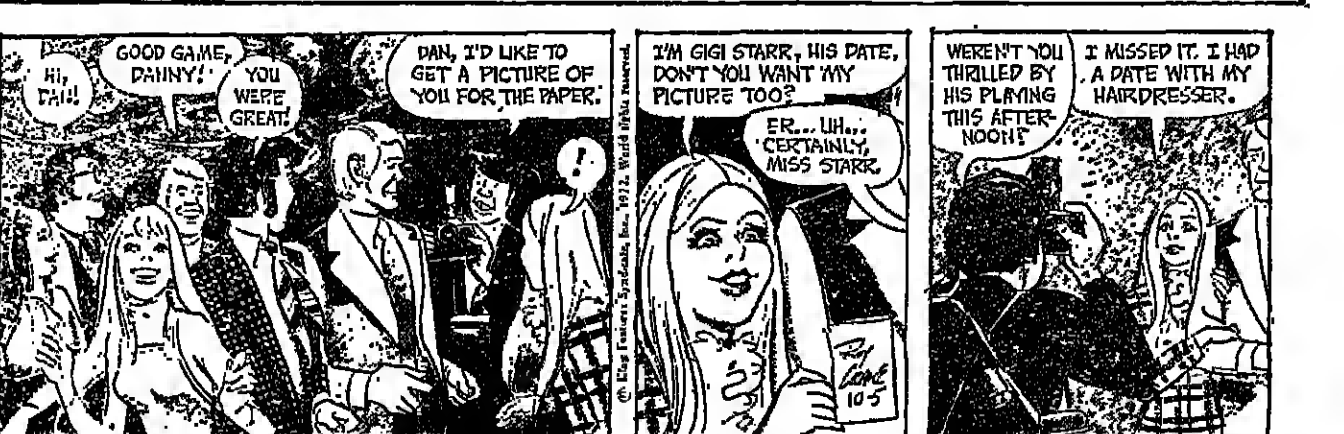
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WIZARD OF ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal West produced a defensive coup to beat an "unbeatable" contract. East as dealer opened two hearts, a weak two-bid, and West raised to four hearts hoping to keep the opponents from uncovering their probable spade fit. However, North was an aggressive player and suspected what West was up to. He doubled for take-out, and South was able to bid four spades. Although North-South have only 20 high-card points between them, four spades is a reasonable contract. In principle, South needs the diamond finesse and even breaks in the black suits to win. As it happens the diamond finesse does win, and the black suits both break three-two, so it would seem that South had an easy road to 10 tricks. He would have done it but for the fact that West after winning the first trick with the heart king shifted cunningly to the club nine.

NORTH  
♠ Q104  
♥ 7  
♦ AQJ83  
♣ 843

EAST (D)  
♠ A83  
♥ QJ10864  
♦ 75  
♣ Q

SOUTH  
♠ K765  
♥ 32  
♦ 42  
♣ AK1065

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East South West North  
2♥ Pass 4♥ Dbl  
Pass 4♠ Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

The normal lead from J-9-2 was the deuce. The nine had the air of a singleton or a worthless doubleton. When East produced the queen, South had something to think about. East would normally play the jack from Q-J. Somebody was falsecarding, and South was inclined to suspect East. East could no doubt work out that South had A-K-10 and wished to inhibit a second-round finesse.

So, after winning the second trick, South led a trump to knock out the ace. East won and returned the club seven. South thought it over. If West had a small doubleton originally he was going to make the contract with any play. But if West had a singleton and was about to ruff it would be fatal to play high. West would ruff and East would eventually make the setting trick with the club jack.

Satisfied with this impeccable reasoning, South played the club 10. He was not, however, satisfied with the result. West happily produced the unexpected jack and gave his partner a club ruff to set the contract.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ANALYZE TAPE SANG  
ROBOT FIVES ERLE  
ALLOY RAIPAREES  
BEE HAIR LINFAC  
LORD KIRK LEE  
REVENGE GRID  
SPONSOR DISCINES  
WELLS RIGORIE  
TRITON RIGORIE  
ROBE TUNIPULTE  
ALSA UPSISTIRIAH  
STRATO HAIR APE  
BERGESVIT UNILEIT  
ALICE ESTE NOTIER  
YAVIS SAIGS GROPPE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACEEP

HAFFC

TONPHY

LAVOAW

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VIPER MADLY OCELOT DINGHY

Answer: What an unemployed film star is - A MOVIE IDLE

BOOKS

THE DREAM AND THE DEAL  
The Federal Writers' Project, 1935-1943

By Jerre Mangione. Illustrated. 416 pps. Little, Brown. \$12.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It was a great crippled cross-eyed oncoming goony bird—the Federal Writers' Project. Or so it appears to be when Jerre Mangione introduces us to it as it was settling down on its deathbed in 1939. A great crippled bird getting its neck wrung by the Dies Committee because it appeared to be the most vulnerable animal in the New Deal menagerie... A cross-eyed bird with its right claw hopelessly tangled in bureaucratic red tape and its left claw helplessly getting chewed off by New York City revolutionaries... A most unlikely bird to begin with—simply because the Federal Government couldn't, on the one hand, pay writers to eschew their personal opinions and still expect them to be writers; and it couldn't, on the other hand, pay writers to say whatever they wanted to, and still survive as the Federal Government. ("We believe that [the books produced by the Federal Writers' Project] contain far less personal bias than is usually found in books dealing with the American scene," wrote the project's director, Henry C. Berg, in defense of his pet in 1939—as if a book's lack of personal bias were something to be proud of.)

And a great crippled cross-eyed oncoming goony bird is what Jerre Mangione, who was the project's national coordinating editor and is now a professor of English literature at the University of Pennsylvania, could easily have made of "The Dream and the Deal," his history of "The Federal Writers' Project, 1935-1943." For the whole story entails the piecing together of an odd assortment of politics and literature.

There is, for instance, the story of how the project was first conceived, and there are the biographies of the men and women who were chosen to lead it. There is the history of how the project was organized in the 48 states, and there are the myriad tactics that were dreamed up to bleed it. There are the writers who worked on it: 26-year-old John Cheever, playing touch football in Washington and feeling he had betrayed his anti-New Deal family by signing on with it; project, or young Saul Bellow, compiling lists of magazines; Chicago's Newberry Library and envying his friend Isaac Rosenfeld for having the more interesting task of describing the city's pigeon races. There are the non-writers who worked for it: rumor had it according to Bernard DeVoto, that in one state office a toilet overflowed one day and four journeymen plumbers on the editorial staff volunteered to fix it.

There are the published works that came out of the project (about 1,000 books and pamphlets, at a cost of \$27,000 for each item, if you overlook what the project saved the country in relief expenses). There are the unpublished works that came out of it—valuable manuscripts waiting to be discovered. There is the gallant anecdote that the project behind-the-scenes of drinking spongers, patriots and indeed—skilled storytellers—been tripped up by less-and Mangione could understand have produced a dud. But only is his narrative a thin, passing grace and power—a proportioned history that we in its early chapters and us effortlessly into the vital, not only does it fill us in events whose consequences are still struggling with; it does it pose questions to us we are now only dimly asking the answers. (I, for one, always suspected that the project would explain a lot about an older generation I entirely understand. Mr. Mangione has proved these things well founded.)

Not only has he accomplished all this, but he has also a persuasive case that the project for all that its head was in the clouds and its claws weighed down by portland red tape, was, on balance, a creature that got off the ground and into the air, and flew some considerable heights. Nothing else—and under heading "nothing else" one will have to put that the project many people from state and national "respect" and that it carried a number of important careers—if nothing else, the project produced the sometimes gotten American Guide series, which, from Mr. Mangione's telling descriptions here and where, sounds like a series of books worth collecting and using to discover a lot.

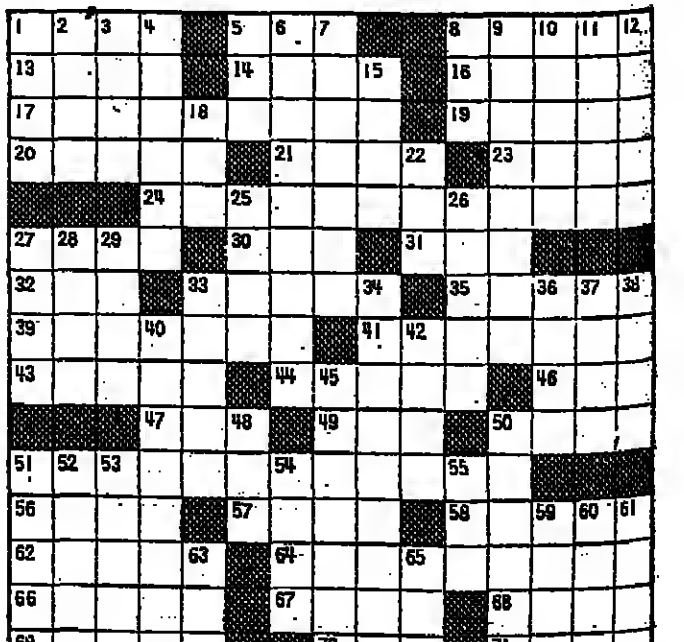
If by chance you have only recently become aware of the Guide series (as I have), there is a good reason. Isolated in the remote, the academic world of the Writers' Project, the achievements of Mr. Mangione serves in his conclusion, college or university ever as to honor the project's legacy. "And for 20 years not a scholarly journal paid any attention to the American series. This was no comp of silence. It was simply a ter of academic fashions neglect—a neglect which Mr. Mangione was abetted by men the same writers who had been associated with the project. The situation is changing. Mr. Mangione states. And of course he doesn't say it, the least of the changes is presence now of his own readable and readable history.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic at The New Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- 1 Queries
  - 5 100 pounds: Abbr.
  - 8 Perfume
  - 13 Harbor sight
  - 14 Town in Mysore
  - 16 Lead role
  - 17 Turnpike installations
  - 19 Small dogs, for short
  - 20 Shaw
  - 21 Loathe
  - 23 Did a banking job
  - 24 Components
  - 27 Easy stride
  - 30 Consumes
  - 31 Anecdotes
  - 32 African tribe
  - 33 Sudden move
  - 35 Coarse fiber
  - 39 Trace
  - 41 Hall fixture
  - 43 Dog in Cadiz
  - 44 Mournful music
  - 46 Adjective suffix
  - 47 Long period
  - 48 Recent Prefix
  - 50 Petty bribes
  - 51 Philadelphia hall
  - 56 Average
- DOWN
- 1 Movie dog
  - 2 Toots of cafe note
  - 3 Skirt of sorts
  - 4 — the main brace
  - 5 Civil War initials
  - 6 Weather the storm
  - 7 Host
  - 8 Viper
  - 9 To say
  - 10 Captured
  - 11 Regarding
  - 12 Relaxes
  - 15 Italian wine district
  - 18 Earth: Prefix
  - 22 Airport-board abbr.
  - 25 Alliance
  - 26 Bring together
  - 27 Childhood speed
  - 28 Woodwind
  - 29 Decoit
  - 33 Ice-cream unit
  - 34 Triple
  - 36 String group
  - 37 Bound
  - 38 Shippy ones
  - 40 Makes a shadow bid
  - 42 Contest in early Greece
  - 45 Where to stay on a rainy day
  - 48 As good as
  - 50 Confirmed
  - 51 "We Trust"
  - 52 Miss Shearer
  - 53 Deplete
  - 54 — cotender
  - 55 Diminutive suffix
  - 59 Work over
  - 60 Canter or gallop
  - 61 Tritons
  - 63 Compass point
  - 65 Procedure: Abbr.





# Kaline's Single Sends Tigers to Eastern Crown



